

Jenkins Quitting as Leader Of British Social Democrats

Likely Successor Is David Owen By R.W. Apple New York Times Service

LONDON — Roy Jenkins announced Monday night that he was resigning as leader of the new Social Democratic Party and urged that David Owen be chosen to succeed him.

Mr. Jenkins, 62, said in a statement that he thought it desirable, at the start of a Parliament which is clearly going to run for some years, that the Social Democrats choose now the person who will lead it in the next election.

Mr. Owen, the only other party leader who still holds a seat in the House of Commons, is 45.

It is unlikely that Mr. Owen will be challenged. The leader must be a member of Parliament, and only one other Social Democrat was in Thursday's general election: Ian Wigglesworth, John Cartwright and Robert MacLennan, who were re-elected, and one new member.

Mr. Owen did well in his Plymouth Devonport constituency, where he won a majority of 5,000 against all the odds and was considered the party's best campaigner on the stump and on national radio and television.

A former Labor Party foreign secretary, Mr. Owen is known to want to retain the Social Democrats' separate identity to try to appeal to disillusioned Labor voters. He supports the continuation of the alliance with the Liberals, but he will resist any move toward a merger of the two parties, as suggested by several Liberal MPs.

The alliance parties won 25 percent of the popular vote, but they took only 23 of 650 seats. Britain's winner-take-all system tends to penalize third parties, especially if their support is diffuse.

Mr. Jenkins' decision came as a complete surprise. He disclosed it after a meeting Monday afternoon at his home in rural Oxfordshire with Mr. Owen and the other members of the "Gang of Four," who started the party in 1981: Williams, Rodgers and Mrs. Shirley Williams. They were both beaten on Thursday but plan to remain active in party affairs.

If anyone chooses to oppose Mr. Owen, the new leader will be chosen in a mail poll of the entire party membership, beginning on June 22.



Roy Jenkins

Mr. Jenkins will take over his new duties on that date. Only 24 hours earlier, Michael Foot, the leader of the Labor Party, announced that he would step down in October. As the maneuvering for his job began Monday, it appeared that Neil Kinnock, a Welsh left-winger, was opening up a considerable lead over his opponents. Mr. Kinnock won pledges of support from several major trade unions, which will cast 40 percent of the votes in the electoral college that is to choose the new leader.

Mr. Kinnock's declared rivals are Roy Hattersley, 50, and Peter Shore, 59, both veterans of Labor cabinets and both well to the right of Mr. Kinnock on the party's ideological spectrum, according to Reuters. The only Labor leader who might have challenged him for left-wing votes was Tony Benn, but he lost his seat in Parliament last Thursday and is not eligible for the leadership.

David Healey and John Silkin, both unsuccessful candidates in Labor leadership contests of the past, announced they would not join the race.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher completed the reorganization of her government for the new Parliament, which begins on Wednesday, with the official opening a week later. In shuffling the middle and lower ministerial ranks, she demoted 14 persons to the back benches, promoted 11 and brought eight backbenchers into the government for the first time.

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Nicaragua Says War Is Possible With Honduras

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaraguan officials say fighting against Honduran-based insurgents has intensified in the past two weeks and they alleged that the Honduran Army was playing a major role.

Interior Minister Thomas Borge Martinez said the growing participation of the Honduran Army in the border conflict has increased the danger of a confrontation with Honduras, "which is not what we want."

Sandinist officials also said the intensifying military situation in the north justified an internal crackdown. On Friday, the police arrested six leaders of the longshoremen's union at Corinto, the country's main port, saying that the union's desire to withdraw from the Sandinist Labor Confederation played into the hands of imperialism.

In the last week, Nicaragua publicly protested what it says is the Honduran role in the border fighting. Honduras has said that its army is not directly assisting the insurgents.

According to officials at the Defense Ministry, the Honduran Army increased its support for the rebels substantially at the beginning of June.

Nicaraguan officials said mortar rounds, which they said were fired by Honduran units, have begun to fall regularly on and around the Nicaraguan border towns of Jalapa and Teotecacinte, destroying agricultural warehouses and inflicting casualties among civilians as well as military personnel.

The Nicaraguans say they have killed several hundred invaders while losing scores of soldiers.

Official Nicaraguan reports have been the only regular source of information on the status of the conflict since access to the remote border region has been widely scattered.

Nicaragua has for the first time sent army units to the front, according to informants close to the Defense Ministry. Until now, nearly all the fighting has been conducted by reserves.

Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman said at a public meeting Friday in Managua that "this is a situation that threatens to become a war."

Renewed anti-U.S. allegations in Managua include photographs that have begun appearing in pro-Sandinist newspapers showing opposition figures entering or leaving the U.S. Embassy. Several Nicaraguans who had appointments at the embassy last week did not show up.

Captain Roberto Sanchez, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry, said the war entered a totally different phase at the beginning of June.

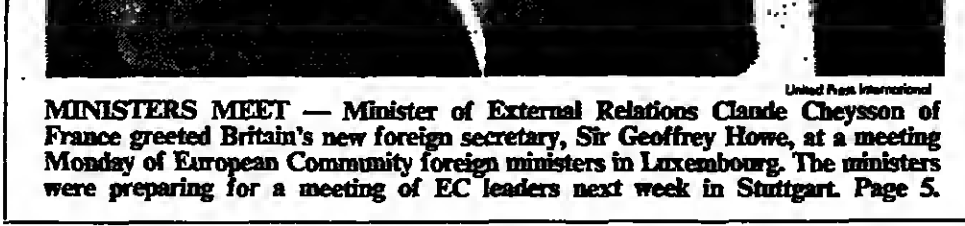
"In the past," he said, "the Hondurans would fire a few shells to cover the retreat of the contras," as the rebels are known. "Now they are using heavy mortars to soften up our positions for ground attacks. They have moved army units very close to the border and are engaged in virtual joint operations with the contras."

He said Sandinist troops were at a disadvantage because they could not attack the mortar emplacements inside Honduras. Any such attack, he said, could be used as an excuse by Honduras to declare war.

When members of the Sandinist junta visited the impoverished Casimiro Sotelo neighborhood of Managua on Friday to sample public opinion, the first question came from a man who said he and his neighbors had not been able to find cooking oil for three weeks.

There is also widespread belief among Roman Catholics, especially those of middle age or older, that the Sandinists are anti-religious. Many still recall the turmoil that surrounded the pope's visit in March.

"There is a sense of disgust with the government," said Richard Rodriguez, 24, as he waited for Mass in Managua on Sunday. "It has diminished a bit, but it's still strong. The Sandinists are atheists, that's all there is to it."



MINISTERS MEET — Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson of France greeted Britain's new foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, at a meeting Monday of European Community foreign ministers in Luxembourg. The ministers were preparing for a meeting of EC leaders next week in Stuttgart. Page 5.

Zimbabwe Says Black Dissidents Admit Kidnap-Killing of Tourists

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Five black dissidents held in the kidnapping last year of six foreign tourists have admitted to killing the men, officials said Monday.

Despite the confessions, a government spokesman said it had not been confirmed that the tourists — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — were dead, because the bodies have not been recovered.

He said the suspects had not been able to produce the bodies when taken to the scene of the kidnapping and alleged burial site, north of the southwestern city of Bulawayo on the main road to the Victoria Falls.

"The spokesmen said the Zimbabwean government had informed the British, U.S. and Australian diplomatic representatives in Harare of the developments."

A Western diplomat in Harare, who asked not to be identified, said Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's latest message to the three governments said the six tourists appeared to have been killed the day after they were kidnapped July 23, 1982, in the southern Matabeleland province.

The victims were identified as Kevin Ellis, 24, and Brett Baldwin, 24, of the United States; Tony Bajzelj, 25, and William Butler, 31, of Australia; and James Greenwell, 18, and Maryn Hodgson, 35, of Britain.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman, Carolyn Johnson, confirmed Sunday that the United States had received reports that the Zimbabwean government was interrogating "dissidents" in connection with the kidnapping.

"The government of Zimbabwe is keeping us informed of the progress of their investigation," she said, adding that the reported deaths of the tourists have not been confirmed.

In Australia, the government confirmed it had received the communication from Harare advising Canberra that the tourists were feared dead. "The government is advised that the indications are all the tourists were killed on the day after their capture," Minister for Foreign Affairs Bill Hayden said Sunday night.

There was no immediate confirmation from the British government that it had received the note, but The Guardian quoted a Foreign Office spokesman as saying, "There is still no concrete evidence about what has happened."

At home in Bellevue, Washington, Mr. Ellis' parents, William and Doreen Ellis, Sunday refused to believe their son was dead.

"There's no verification at all. As far as we're concerned, there's not any truth to it," said Mrs. Ellis. "We've heard so many reports like these over the past year. We're just going on with a very positive attitude and keep hoping that Kevin is okay."

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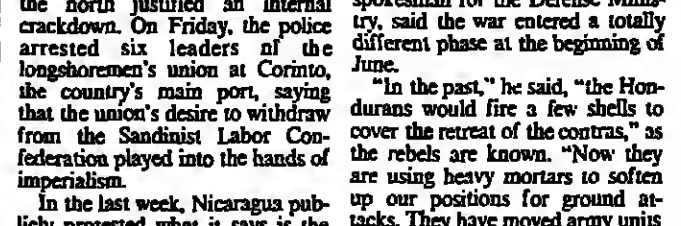
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Nicaraguan soldiers

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A Quintessential Australian Goes to White House

Controversial Robert Hawke, a 'Regular Bloke,' Is No Ordinary Politician

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With his broad accent, blunt speech and gregarious manner, Robert Hawke strikes many of his countrymen as the quintessential Australian.

His image as a "regular bloke" has helped him consistently top polls in recent years as Australia's most popular political figure and win election as the country's new Labor Party prime minister three months ago.

But Mr. Hawke, 53, who is making his first visit to the United States as Australia's leader, is anything but ordinary. A former Rhodes scholar with a degree in economics from Oxford University, he rejected an academic career and rose to the leadership of his country's trade-union movement.

He acquired a reputation as a tough negotiator and brilliant union advocate despite problems with what his authorized biography calls his frequent public bouts of "boozing and womanizing."

A reformer drunk whose long battle with "the grog" etched deep lines in his face and damaged his health before he gave up liquor in 1980, Mr. Hawke captured the leadership of the Labor Party last February. He won the prime minister's job the following month in a landslide, capping an unprecedented rise in Australian politics.

Now his government is struggling to hold together a fragile "national consensus" on wages and prices at home while wrestling with party foreign policies favoring aid to Vietnam and rejection of neighboring Indonesia's 1976 annexation of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor.

These policies have greatly irked Australia's South-

east Asian neighbors, causing the Hawke government to postpone implementing them pending consultations with friends and allies.

The Labor Party foreign policy, particularly regarding Vietnam, is expected to come up in Mr. Hawke's meetings with President Ronald Reagan. He was scheduled to see Mr. Reagan on Monday and hold talks with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and congressional leaders during his four-day visit.

Before arriving in Washington Saturday, Mr. Hawke stirred controversy at home by announcing his intention to review his party's East Timor policy, which was ratified last year by a national party conference.

The signs of willingness to accept Indonesia's takeover of the predominantly Roman Catholic territory 400 miles (643 kilometers) off Australia's northern coast have aroused the party's left wing. A group of 72 U.S. congressmen also has expressed concern, sending a letter to Mr. Hawke Friday urging him to maintain his party's support for self-determination in East Timor.

For his part, Mr. Hawke is expected to push his party's demands for fuller disclosure of the activities of U.S. communications-monitoring facilities in Australia used to gather intelligence on Soviet missile tests and other data.

Despite some reservations about the bases, however, the Labor leadership continues to support their presence and Australia's alliance with the United States.

While his government appears to be taking a pragmatic approach to these and other issues, Mr. Hawke earlier in his career had gained a reputation for com-

mitment to leftist ideals. When he took over the presidency of the Australian Council of Trade Unions in 1970, an alarmed George Meany, the late American labor leader, reportedly exclaimed, "The Aussies have gone communist!"

Mr. Hawke developed his political outlook as a youth growing up in Western Australia. His father, a Congregationalist minister, and his mother, an activist in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, both supported Labor causes.

His political inclinations led him to write a major thesis at Oxford on the Australian wage-arbitration system that still serves as a text for students of industrial law.

Mr. Hawke was defeated in his first bid for election to Parliament in 1963 after a bitter campaign in which his opponents accused him of being a communist.

As a union advocate in wage-arbitration proceedings, he had become identified with the Labor Party's left wing and its anti-American views. He was distrustful then of the CIA and the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, the country's equivalent of the FBI.

Another setback came in 1971, when Mr. Hawke strongly opposed a tour of Australia by South Africa's Springboks rugby team. This stirred much hostility against him and union ranks were split by the issue.

Mr. Hawke's vigorous, often emotional, support of Israel, especially in the aftermath of the 1973 Middle East war, also aroused controversy in Australia and by some accounts nearly destroyed his career.

Now that he has become prime minister, however, Mr. Hawke is seen as more sensitive to avoiding controversy and maintaining his party's grip on power, especially in light of the rocky and brief tenure of the



Prime Minister Robert Hawke

previous Labor government under Gough Whitlam in the early 1970s.

Hawke Pledges Friendship

Mr. Hawke pledged to Mr. Reagan Monday that his government would be a close ally of the United States. The Associated Press reported from Washington, "There will be no country that this country can rely on more than Australia," he said in an introductory meeting at the White House.

WORLD BRIEFS

Deng Expected to Head Military

BEIJING (AP) — Deng Xiaoping will be elected chairman of the new State Military Commission, giving him the highest position in both the Communist Party and army hierarchies, Chinese sources said Monday.

The National People's Congress, or parliament, is expected to go through the formality of elections Saturday, but the Central Committee has already named the candidates — usually one — for most posts.

Li Xianmin, 78, is the only candidate for president of the republic. The sources said Ulanhu, 79, will be elected vice president to replace Liao Chengzhi, who died Friday. Mr. Deng has moved down the largely ceremonial job of president, but he is head of the Communist Party advisory committee of elders.

Conference on TV Satellites Starts

GENEVA (UPI) — Nations of North and South America began a monthlong conference Monday to establish rules for satellite television broadcasts.

The talks were convened by the International Telecommunication Union, which is a specialized agency of the United Nations. A TV satellite broadcasting plan for other regions was drawn up at a 1977 ITU conference.

The conference on direct TV broadcasting in the Western hemisphere aims at assigning frequencies and setting positions for satellites in geostationary orbit. It also must deal with the problem of satellite transmissions to one country spilling over into other countries.

Britain, France and Denmark sent delegations because they administer telecommunication services in their territories in the Western hemisphere.

3 Police Officers Slain in Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily (AP) — Gunmen, presumed to be members of the Mafia, shot and killed a top anti-crime official and two other members of the paramilitary police force Monday, officials said.

The police said Captain Mario d'Aleo, 29, a carabinieri commander, and two other officers were on the outskirts of Palermo when they were attacked in their police car as it pulled up to Mr. d'Aleo's home.

Two of the three cars believed to have been involved in the shooting were found minutes later abandoned by the police. One of them had been set on fire, a trademark of the Mafia.

New Salvadoran Raids Reported

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — Salvadoran airplanes bombed guerrilla positions in the hills of northern San Vicente province Monday in a widening of a major government operation, civilians living nearby said.

The operation, using 6,000 troops, started last week with heavy bombing and artillery attacks in the region of the Chichontepec volcano, 30 miles (50 kilometers) east of San Salvador. The new bombing concentrated on positions located outside the hamlets of Cerros de San Pedro, Amatlan Arriba and Amatlan Abajo.

It is guerrilla strategy to pull out and then return. The latest operation is different in its stated intention to guarantee security for 35,000 people uprooted from the area.

Kenya Blocks S. Africa Travelers

NAIROBI (UPI) — In apparent retaliation for the execution of three black militants, Kenya is turning away certain passengers arriving on direct flights from South Africa, diplomatic and airline sources said Monday.

A certain number of passengers had trouble getting into Kenya on our Friday and Saturday night flights from Johannesburg and a number were refused entry," British Airways' Kenyan manager, Tim Kelly, said. Diplomats said the apparent ban on travel from South Africa appeared to be in retaliation for the executions in Pretoria of three outlawed African National Congress guerrillas Thursday despite international appeals for clemency.

2 Rightists Guilty in South Africa

PRETORIA (Reuters) — A South African court Monday found two white rightist extremists guilty of treason after hearing that they had plans ranging from the assassination of nonwhite churchmen to the sabotage of multiracial hotels.

Jacob D. Viljoen, 41, and Hendrik G. Jacobz, 37, both denied the charges, which carry the death penalty. They will be sentenced Tuesday. The two men resigned from the extremist group, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement), during their trial. Justice T.H. van Rensburg, announcing the verdict, said the men had planned to kill Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, who is black, and the Reverend Allan Boesak, a colored (mixed race) church leader and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

French Writer Held in Bombing

PARIS (AP) — Jean-Etienne Heiliger, a French novelist who said on television that he paid for the bombing of an apartment once occupied by Régis Debray, a presidential adviser, was arrested Monday in connection with the attack, police said.

Mr. Heiliger was arrested at the Paris airport on his return from Switzerland and taken to police headquarters for questioning. He had announced in Geneva that he would be going home and police were waiting at the airport.

The writer left the country June 5 after he said during a literary talk show that he had paid for the bombing last July of Mr. Debray's apartment. He did not elaborate. No one was hurt in the bombing. A note signed by the Revolutionary French Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack. Mr. Heiliger had accused the group of kidnapping him for nine days two months earlier. Newspapers speculated at the time that the kidnapping was a hoax carried out by Mr. Heiliger to drum up publicity for a new book.

French Police Postpone Protest

PARIS (AP) — Officials of three police unions announced Monday they had canceled a major protest meeting for later this week and rescheduled it for June 20 in an effort to get around official efforts to reduce attendance.

At the same time, one of the union leaders issued a demand for the resignations of Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, head of the nation's police, and Joseph Fassinetti, secretary of state for public security. The unions, which are generally considered to be rightist and close to France's conservative opposition, blame the government's liberal judicial reform policies for what they see as a general breakdown in law and order.

Calvi Inquest Opens in London

LONDON (Reuters) — A second inquest into the death of the Italian banker, Roberto Calvi, began here Monday with the jury visiting the bridge where he was found hanging from the scaffolding a year ago. Several members of the Calvi family, who say the 62-year-old banker was murdered, are expected to testify. They did not appear at the first inquest.

The inquest is expected to last four days. A statement was read Monday from Mr. Calvi's brother, Lorenzo, which said the banker's psychological and physical condition had been very good.

De Lorean Associate Pleads Guilty

LOS ANGELES (AP) — John Z. De Lorean's co-defendant, William Morgan Hetrick, pleaded guilty Monday to six federal charges, including possession of cocaine with intent to distribute the drug.

Prosecutors said the plea by Mr. Hetrick, 31, was part of an agreement in which he promised to testify against Mr. De Lorean and another co-defendant if his testimony was needed at the automaker's drug trafficking trial in August.

For the Record

BELFAST (AP) — Eight bombs exploded in County Down early Monday in what an IRA statement called a show of strength. The police reported slight damage but no injuries in the blasts, at a garage and an auto showroom in Newry, at a golf club in Warrenpoint and on street corners in Rostrevor.

BEZIERS, France (UPI) — About 2,000 winemakers protesting the import of foreign wines Monday battled with police and exploded homemade bombs at a tax office.

Correction

Prudential Assurance is a subsidiary of Prudential Corp. of Britain. The parent company was incorrectly identified in June 9 editions.

Norma Shearer Dies; Film Star of '20s, '30s

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Norma Shearer, one of the famed Hollywood stars of the 1920s and 1930s, died Sunday at the Motion Picture and Television Hospital near Los Angeles, a hospital spokesman said Monday.

Her birth year has been variously given as 1900 and 1904; 1900 has been frequently used in recent years.

Miss Shearer's penniless family sold its dog and its piano to pay the way from her native Montreal to her first fling at show business in New York.

From there it was not long before her well-trod beauty, her driving hard work, her down-to-earth charm and her marriage to the film executive Irving Thalberg had made her a leading light of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios and a pillar of California film society.

In her early Hollywood days, Miss Shearer played innocent, girlish heroines on the silent screen.

Her best known were "He Who Gets Slapped," which started Lou Chaboy in 1924, and "The Student Prince," in which Ramon Novarro had the title role in 1927.

But she made the transition to sound movies with uncommon ease and success, and her silken voice was heard largely in sophisticated, somewhat daring parts. Again and again she played elegant heroines with a tinge of wickedness.

She began a romance with Thalberg, a film-industry boy wonder who was working with Louis B. Mayer, the producer. She married Thalberg in 1927, and in the years

that followed he did much to make her a great star.

Miss Shearer's starring role in a 1930 film, "The Divorcee," won her an Academy Award, and she was nominated for four others.

In her heyday, Miss Shearer was lavishly groomed for her movie roles, and her hair was stylishly bobbed, in the fashion that was then the height of sophistication. Gossips said that skilled camera work hid a flaw in her beauty — which was that her eyes were not perfectly aligned.

Miss Shearer is remembered largely for her repeated portrayals of rich and worldly ladies in films that, though not very challenging, were enlivened by a moderate racism, or what seemed like racism in those days, reflected in such titles as "The Divorcee," "Strangers May Kiss," "A Free Soul" and "Ripidee."

She also made some forays into high comedy, such as Noel Coward's "Private Lives" in 1931. And she plunged herself with all the necessary brio into consumed period films, such as the sentimental "Smilin' Through," "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," which was an enormous critical and commercial hit, and the lavish "Marie Antoinette," her first film after Thalberg's death.

Miss Shearer tried to broaden her dramatic range by playing Shakespeare. As the heroine of M-G-M's 1936 version of "Romeo and Juliet," she showed skill in receding off the dialogue.

The ladylike quality that Miss Shearer projected came partly from her shabby-genteel upbringing in Canada. She was born in a suburb of Montreal in 1900, the daughter of Andrew Shearer and Edith Fisher Shearer. Miss Shearer went to public schools in Montreal and took piano lessons.

Miss Shearer kept some of her homely style in later years, even after Thalberg's death in 1936, of pneumonia, had made her very rich.

Miss Shearer's popularity proved strong during her 20-year career, with many of the studio's plum roles hers for the taking, and approved by her husband. Miss Shearer retired from the screen after making "Her Cardboard Lover," which received poor notices in 1942.



Norma Shearer

Girl Writes To Andropov

(Continued from Page 1)

serving a three-year term in a Siberian labor camp for allegedly slandering the state.

Last October, Mr. Tamopolsky began a hunger strike to draw attention to the plight of Jewish families barred from emigrating. He ended it on the 40th day, after suffering a partial loss of vision.

"We have a choice — to crawl into a hole and wait, or to do something to protest," he said in a handwritten note circulated in Moscow.

Mr. Tamopolsky added, "I am unable to forget that in modern history, only the Nazi barbarians refused to allow Jews to emigrate, persecuting them at the same time."

Four months later, police searched the Tamopolsky apartment again, arresting him and confiscating a number of letters from relatives abroad, his wife said. She said the charges appeared to be based partly on letters he had written to relatives describing the family's circumstances.

She said that neither she nor her daughter have been allowed to contact Mr. Tamopolsky since his arrest.

The year was 1931, which was the year she gave up her Canadian nationality and became a U.S. citizen. The movie was "A Free Soul," and the actor was Clark Gable. His vicious slapping of Miss Shearer jolted movie audiences.

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Soviet Reviews Praise New Book Criticizing Dual Loyalty of Jews

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Reviewers in the official Soviet press are praising a new book that blames the rise of Hitler and the Holocaust partly on Jews themselves and asserts that wherever Jews live outside Israel they represent a potentially subversive "fifth column."

The book contends that the existence of a homeland gives rise to dual loyalty among Jews outside Israel. It further maintains that such a concept is widely exploited by Israeli special services in the conduct of espionage.

The 261-page book, entitled "The Class Essence of Zionism" and published by an official organization in the Ukraine identified with similar tactics, repeats standard Soviet claims that Zionism is a form of racism and nationalist chauvinism. Although only 10,000 copies have been published, the book appears intended for lecturers and journalists, who in turn are expected to give its contents far wider currency.

At one point the book also condemns anti-Semitism as a form of chauvinism, but it consistently uses the imagery and the vocabulary of classic anti-Semitism, referring frequently to Jewish monopolists and bankers who allegedly seek to dominate the world through political and economic subterfuge. While in the West such a book might be dismissed as the work of an anti-Semitic crank, all publications in the Soviet Union are subject to strict censorship and ideological review.

The new Soviet anti-Zionism campaign is the most vitriolic since 1967, when the Kremlin broke relations with Israel following the Six-Day War. In April, a group of prominent Soviet Jews called for the establishment of a national anti-Zionist committee to combat the influence of Israel and foreign Jewish organizations in the Soviet Union. The appeal was signed by writers, scientists, doctors and an army general.

Many believe the campaign is meant to generate criticism of Israel, although its crudeness has already brought protests from the U.S. State Department, among others. The main thrust, however,

seems aimed at discouraging Soviet Jews from thinking about emigrating and also to encourage them to sever their ties with world Jewry.

Jewish emigration has plunged from a peak of 51,000 in 1979 to fewer than 2,700 last year. A major reason, according to unofficial Jewish sources, is that Soviet authorities are intercepting most of the legally required invitations from Israel.

While condemning Zionism and the current Israeli government, official Soviet policy also condemns anti-Semitism and holds that Israel has a right to exist as a sovereign state. These qualifications, however, are rarely expressed in almost daily denunciations of Zionism in the press.

As a result, many Jews fear that in a country where violent anti-Semitism is a historic tradition, the distinction between attacks on Zionism as a creed and Jews as a people may be lost on the average Soviet citizen.

The new book on Zionism, moreover, uses the terms Zionist and Jewish interchangeably. The author is Lev A. Kornev, a journalist and historian who, as the newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura

put it in a glowing review, "has a long career in these problems."

Mr. Kornev revives an earlier Soviet claim that Jewish bankers and industrialists conspired with the Nazis to place Hitler in power in the 1930s, with the aim of establishing a state in Palestine.

The book, without mentioning Soviet ties to Germany before World War II, implies that Zionist intrigues were indirectly responsible for the immense losses the Soviet Union suffered in the war. Just as Mr. Kornev alleges that Jews brought pogroms upon themselves to stimulate emigration, Zionist leaders and Jewish bankers are said to have "helped Hitler prepare for the seizure of power, even though they knew of Hitler's intention to exterminate the Jews."

"It is known that the extermination of hundreds of thousands of Jews is one of the main arguments for Zionism, which the Zionists supporters of the Nazis — cynically exploit for their ends," he wrote. Today, the book maintains, Zionists are an instrument of American imperialism, avowed enemies of détente, proponents of a world war and practitioners of terrorism.

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GOOD VIBRATIONS — President and Mrs. Reagan joke with members of the Beach Boys during their performance on the South Grounds of the White House for the benefit of the Special Olympics for handicapped children. The band members are, from left, Bruce Johnston, Al Jardine, Dennis Wilson and Mike Love.

U.S. Satisfied With Determination Of Allies on Missiles, Shultz Says

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, warning that the Soviet Union has no higher goal than to intimidate NATO, said that "the alliance cannot and will not permit this to happen."

Speaking at Stanford University's commencement Sunday, Mr. Shultz expressed satisfaction that members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were determined to begin deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in December if U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva fail to produce an agreement on reduction of such intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

NATO agreed in December 1979 to deploy the missiles if the Geneva talks proved fruitless.

Despite Soviet threats and heavy

pressure from anti-nuclear forces in Western Europe, alliance leaders, acting at the Williamsburg economic conference last month and then at the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Paris last week, reaffirmed the deployment plan.

Those decisions formed the basis of Mr. Shultz's contention Sunday that NATO, after 34 years, remains resolute in its determination "to prevent war by ensuring that the cohesion, strength and collective will of the democracies would never again be doubted by any adversary."

Mr. Shultz said: "Thus, for all our occasional squabbles, the democratic nations have not forgotten the paramount importance of the values and interests we have in common."

"We cannot find security in arms alone. We are willing to negotiate differences, but we cannot do so effectively if we are weak; or if the Soviet Union believes it can

achieve its objectives without any compromise. Therefore, both these tracks — strength and diplomacy — are essential.

"The unprecedented expansion of Soviet power over the past two decades cannot be ignored or rationalized away. Any president, any administration, would be forced to respond."

He added that "surely the burden of proof is on those who would undo the present military balance."

Noting that the Soviet Union has more than 1,000 nuclear warheads on its new intermediate-range SS-20 missiles, Mr. Shultz said: "We are willing to eliminate this entire category of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth, and we are prepared, as an interim step, to reduce these forces to any equal, verifiable level."

He said that "if negotiations do not succeed, we must be prepared to deploy at the end of this year."

Guatemala Schedules 1984 Vote

Rios Montt Planning Constituent Assembly

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — President Efraim Rios Montt has announced that elections for a constituent assembly will be held during the second half of next year.

The announcement was part of the message he broadcast each Sunday evening.

"In the second half of 1984, there will be elections for a constituent assembly," General Rios Montt said.

The U.S. special ambassador, Richard B. Stone, said after a visit here during his tour of Central America that General Rios Montt would soon announce "another step toward the democratization of the country."

General José Guillermo Echeverría Vielman, the army's most senior active officer, recently urged the president in an open letter to hold elections that would "satisfy the popular will" and "end Guatemala's international isolation."

General Echeverría Vielman was discharged from the army soon after the letter was made public last Monday.

General Rios Montt came to power after a coup in March last year that ousted the regime of Major General Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia and dissolved the legislature. He hinted last year that elections for an assembly would be held before the end of this year, but in a later message he said it would not be possible because an electoral registry could not be compiled in time.

Quake Shakes Jordan

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — A mild earthquake and more than 40 tremors shook southern Jordan Sunday night and Monday, the Jordan University Earthquake Information Center reported. Police said there were no reports of casualties or damage from the tremors which were felt from the Red Sea port of Aqaba to the northern end of the Dead Sea, 150 miles (241 kilometers) to the north.

Sorting Out Kissinger's Political Activities

One Democrat, One Republican Compare Notes on 1968 Campaign

By Terence Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two former national security advisers, from the opposite sides of the political fence, were having lunch one day last month in a Washington hotel dining room and reminiscing about their respective roles in the 1968 presidential campaign.

Richard V. Allen, who worked for Richard M. Nixon in that campaign and later served as President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, was trading stories with Zbigniew Brzezinski, who supported Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968 and subsequently held the national security post under President Jimmy Carter.

"You know," Mr. Allen recalled saying, "we had your side fairly well penetrated in that campaign. Henry Kissinger was providing us with a steady flow of information on the Paris peace talks."

"The hell you say," Mr. Brzezinski replied indignantly, according to Mr. Allen, "Henry was working for our side."

The two men were startled at first, then amused as they compared notes. "We just shook our heads in disbelief," Mr. Allen said.

The issue of Mr. Kissinger's role in that campaign was thrust into the news recently with the publication of a book by Seymour M. Hersh charging that Mr. Kissinger had played both sides of the street in 1968, providing secrets about the Vietnam negotiations to Mr. Nixon's camp while offering a confidential campaign file to the Humphrey forces for use against Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Kissinger immediately denounced the Hersh account as "a slimy lie" and denied that he had offered any file on Mr. Nixon to the Humphrey campaign.

Since then, however, four Humphrey campaign aides have told The New York Times that Mr. Kissinger offered to turn over a file on Mr. Nixon that had been compiled earlier in the year by the campaign staff of Nelson A. Rockefeller. The file apparently consisted of a compendium of Nixon pronouncements on foreign policy that the Rockefeller research staff had assembled for use against Mr. Nixon in the Republican primaries that year.

In addition, Mr. Allen has repeated to The Times Mr. Hersh's charge that Mr. Kissinger provided sensitive information to the Nixon camp on the secret negotiations under way in Paris to end the Vietnam War.

In his memoir, "RN," Mr. Nixon refers briefly to this Kissinger role and notes: "During the last days of the campaign... Kissinger was providing us with information about the bombing halt."

Mr. Kissinger repeated his denial of the charges late last week in a telephone interview from Goteborg, Sweden. He said he had "no recollection" of offering any file on Mr. Nixon to the Humphrey camp. He said he merely answered a few questions from the Nixon camp about the probability of a bombing halt.

There is division among former Humphrey aides on the subject.

Some, such as the lawyers Max Kampelman and David Ginsberg, say they have no memory of Mr. Kissinger's offering a file or any other help to the Humphrey campaign. Both said in interviews that it was inconceivable to them that such an offer would have been made without their knowledge.

Other Humphrey aides, however, say they recall the offer well. Mr. Brzezinski, who was among Mr. Humphrey's foreign policy advisers, said in an interview that Mr. Kissinger offered to provide the file in a telephone conversation shortly after the Republican convention in Miami.

"I definitely recall discussing with Henry his offer of access to a Rockefeller campaign file on Nixon that would be helpful to the campaign," Mr. Brzezinski said.

Mr. Brzezinski added that, weeks later, when he called Mr. Kissinger's office in an effort to obtain the file, he was told by a secretary that Mr. Kissinger had aligned himself with Mr. Nixon.

"We never received the file or saw it," Mr. Brzezinski said.

Three other Humphrey aides, Ted Van Dyk, a key assistant to the vice president, Samuel Huntington, a Harvard professor who was on the Humphrey foreign policy advisory panel, and Robert Hunter, a speech writer, all told The Times that they recalled repeated discussions of Mr. Kissinger's offer to provide a file on Mr. Nixon.

"Zig called Kissinger to get his comments on a foreign policy paper, and Henry offered to turn over Rockefeller's files on Nixon," said Mr. Van Dyk, now the president of the Center for National Policy, a Democratic think tank. "They were described to me as negative files on Nixon that would be helpful to us. But later, when we tried to get the files, Henry had second thoughts about providing them."

Speaking from Sweden, Mr. Kissinger said: "I have no recollection of anything like this. The only files we had in the Rockefeller campaign were research files on public statements that Nixon had made on foreign policy, all material that was available publicly."

"I have no recollection, 15 years later, of having offered those files to the Humphrey camp. I wouldn't consider it a crime to make available publicly known statements, but the fact is, none were made available. Certainly I had no derogatory files on Nixon."

Mr. Van Dyk, recalling another incident, said he remembered reading a letter from Mr. Kissinger to Mr. Humphrey in late October 1968, when the Democratic candidate was rising sharply in the polls in the letter, Mr. Kissinger expressed his "distaste" for Mr. Nixon, his high regard for Mr. Humphrey and his willingness to serve in a Humphrey administration.

"I remember thinking to myself, here's another letter from another academic looking for a job," Mr. Van Dyk said. "I laughed and threw it in the 'out' box."

Mr. Kissinger, asked about that account, angrily denied ever writing such a letter. "That's a total lie, a goddamned lie," he said. "Let them produce such a letter."

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Berlin Recalls, or Ignores, the '53 Uprising

By Paul Bolding

Reuters

BERLIN — Thirty years ago this week Soviet tanks and troops moved into the streets of East Germany to put down the first and last worker uprising here against Communist rule.

Thousands of workers converged on the center of East Berlin in a protest that began over work norms but ended with demands for free elections, decent living standards and the release of political prisoners.

The anniversary of the June 17 uprising will go unmarked in East Berlin but West Germans, who see the crushing of the revolt as Communist oppression, will hold their annual Day of German Unity.

East Germany says 25 persons died in the uprising, but a West German rightist youth group, Kon-servative Aktion, which plans a meeting in West Berlin from Friday to Sunday, puts the figure at 267.

President Karl Carstens of West Germany will address parliament on the constitutional commitment to reunification and is expected to accuse East Germany of human rights abuses.

East Germany probably will return the gibes and accuse Bonn politicians of trying to harm inter-German relations, but without referring to the 1953 uprising.

It was in the days before the Berlin Wall, when the division of Germany and its erstwhile capital still appeared temporary, that the revolt started in reaction to the growing imposition of Communist ideology in Stalinist East Germany.

The church was under pressure, food ration cards had been withdrawn for nonstate workers and forced collectivization of agriculture had begun.

On June 11, 1953, the Council of Ministers, as part of a "new course" based on a shift of thinking in the Kremlin after Stalin's death in March, decided on a 10-percent increase in work norms, which in effect was a reduction in wages.

About 80 construction workers building apartment blocks on the city's Stalinallee, now Karl-Marx-Allee, produced a makeshift banner saying: "We Demand Lowering of the Norms."

They marched on government offices, and by the time they got there the crowd was hundreds strong. There were calls for the government's resignation and a general strike.

On June 17, there were marches across the city and strikes in 270 places in East Germany. The red flag was ripped from atop the Brandenburg Gate, and Soviet tanks were already rumbling into the streets by the early morning.

Most of the few photographs of the uprising known to exist are now on exhibition in West Berlin. They show workers attacking tanks with sticks and rocks and ramming striking with puzzled Soviet soldiers.

Clashes broke out on the Potsdamer Platz, once the thriving center of Berlin but 30 years later a wasteland cut off by the wall. The photographs show workers setting fire to newspaper kiosks and a police building.

One of the most serious incidents in East Germany outside Berlin occurred in Magdeburg, when a crowd stormed a jail to release political prisoners. Soviet soldiers refused orders to fire on workers and 18 were court-martialed and executed.

East Germany said the trouble had been organized by Western agents and fomented by the U.S.-run West Berlin radio station, RIAS. It was officially described as "fascist provocation."

Bomb Explosion in Bonn

United Press International

BONN — A bomb exploded Monday at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation offices in the St. Augustin suburb of Bonn, blowing out windows and causing an estimated 50,000 Deutsche marks (\$20,000) worth of damage, police said.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Let the Mideast Simmer

Arabs and Israelis know how to start wars, not how to end them. Decades of battle have conditioned them to expect others, notably Americans, to arrange their cease-fires, disengagements and even one peace treaty. As Lebanon drags on to become their longest war, it is only natural that the combatants pine for Washington to do something to pull them apart, and that Americans, from sheer habit, rush to oblige them, against great odds.

What seems natural is not always wise. In the foreseeable future, the risks of either more fighting or more disengagement in Lebanon — and of an ominous impasse over the West Bank and Gaza — are vastly greater for Israelis and Arabs than for the United States. It would be a favor to let them confront these risks starkly, without the mitigating benefit of U.S. mediation. The best American policy in the Middle East right now is Adlai Stevenson's once, sardonic, "Don't just do something, stand there."

If Americans stand back and try nothing more, Israel and Syria will finally have to decide how to share dominion over Lebanon. That country's government barely commands Beirut, and no successor regime could manage without American Marines. The Israelis, with much American help, have found a formula for protecting their interests after they withdraw — provided Syria also withdraws. Syria, emboldened by Soviet-managed weapons, refuses to bargain on that basis.

The Syrians think Israel will not long tolerate the daily casualties of hit-and-run Arab assaults. Israel thinks the Syrians cannot long abide its troops 30 open miles from their capital, it is right.

If left alone to weigh their predicaments, they will decide either to rearrange their military lines and develop roles of nonengagement or to fight another major battle. And if they shrink from war, it will be because they respect the balance of strength, not because dip-

lomats intervene. Israel has a clear advantage in weaponry and geography; Syria has the benefit of those Soviet-managed missiles and a reluctant Israeli public.

These options and risks are plainer than any that negotiations could produce. Mediators would only distract from the hard truths.

The Russians are in any case well-positioned to frustrate a Pax Americana. They could perhaps be moved out of the Lebanon picture in a superpower deal that lightens their burden in, say, Afghanistan. But Soviet-American relations are too raw for such a delicate maneuver. The big powers are engaged in the Middle East, but not in ways that risk their clashing directly. It is their allies who must now make the best of a bad situation.

Similarly fateful choices now haunt the West Bank. President Reagan's plan to tempt Jordan and some Palestinians into negotiations failed to move either side. Israel rejected the plan's main objective; Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization refused negotiation on that basis. As in Lebanon, there is no point in pounding on closed doors. Let the realities sink in. Let Jordan and the Palestinians reflect that only a year or two remains before the pattern of Israeli settlement forecloses any kind of West Bank partition.

Let Israelis reflect on how they will manage permanent dominion over 1.5 million more Palestinians. If they give even some of them political rights, Arabs would soon hold the balance of power in Israel's coalition politics. If denied rights, they would live in hideous apartheid. As Israelis are beginning to see, their nation faces a choice between being Jewish and being democratic.

Helpful as they have often been in restraining this tragic conflict, Americans can also be a distracting influence. Let the itinerant peacemakers fold their tents and give Arabs and Israelis some time to feel the heat.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Logic in Geneva

The Reagan administration's current approach to the Soviet Union in the main ring of the INF and START talks has a logic. President Reagan, it is suggested, has now mustered public support at home and government support among the allies for his overall leadership, and specifically for his arms and arms control policies. He has shown he can get the money for expensive new weapons, a political achievement that lets him plausibly invoke America's great technological capacity. His own strength and that of his party make it risky for the Kremlin to put off bargaining until 1985. There are shadows, but this is a reasonable likeness of reality. It entitles the administration to a certain confidence.

But whether it entitles the Reagan team to the full measure of confidence it is now beginning to display is something else again. It is not that these broad calculations of advantage and disadvantage do not have a place in a weighing of the prospects for specific negotiation. But in its evident striving for a major foreign policy success — complete with summit — by election time 1984, the administration does not always take account of all the impediments along the way.

The surest of these is the turbulence that will be generated if, as expected, the Russians hang back in the INF talks and dare America to start deploying new missiles in the absence of agreement at the end of the year. A common suggestion of Mr. Reagan's critics is that he unilaterally defer deployment, but not even this gesture is given serious encouragement in Moscow. No claim is made that some Soviet gesture may be coming. Nor does the mutual public spiking of the product of last year's "walk in the woods" make another back-channel compromise effort seem promising.

European public resistance to Euromissile deployment offers Moscow an alliance weakness that it could choose to exploit for years. The whole history of arms control indicates the difficulty of detaching negotiations from other political cares. So START, like INF, will

be making its way in difficult circumstances. The second impediment is the Soviet attitude to the U.S. START proposals. It is the substance of these, and not Mr. Reagan's harsh rhetoric about communism and nuclear war, that is important to the Kremlin. Soviet officials are correct in saying that, notwithstanding the recent changes, the "essence" of the Reagan position has been preserved.

The essence is to trade off the threat the Russians see in American force modernization against the threat the United States sees in Soviet land-based missiles. In other words, the Russians are asked to yield their existing strategic crown jewels; the Americans would yield mainly a capacity they plan to acquire in the future. As fair and desirable as Americans say the result would be for the Russians, no serious person pretends that the process would not put a great strain on them.

In the new American position is an element — the emphasis on switching to less threatening, less vulnerable, small single-warhead missiles — that offers an eventual possibility of common ground. The administration, which is beginning work on "Midterm," is encouraging that the Russians are already working on a similar weapon. But the changes that such move entails for the Russians are undeniably greater than those entailed for the United States. Whether either side, in INF and START, is up to making the double transition that the other asks is a real question.

It is too early to throw in the towel. The X factor is the quality of political judgment that will ultimately be exercised in Moscow and Washington. At this point neither side can know what its judgment, let alone the other's, will be, or what will be the chemistry of their interaction. The field is open for hunches. We say that with modest cheer, since formerly the field was not open for hunches: Everything looked bleak. Now, although agreement is no closer or easier, the pressures for accommodation are building, we think, on both sides.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Election Afterthoughts

Now that the heat of the election campaign is over Mrs. Thatcher must sit down to ask herself whether it is possible for her government to alleviate the pain and defuse the tensions arising from growing unemployment and the dismantling of several social welfare programs. She must remember that nearly 58 percent of the electorate did not support her policies. Her impressive electoral triumph was largely the result of a weak and fragmented opposition.

Labor was saddled with an unelectable leader. The Alliance was not quite ready and merely ended up delivering several constituencies

to the Conservatives. At the international level she must ask herself whether her overly aggressive defense of British interests can be reconciled with the need to preserve Britain's traditional ties with the Third World.

Her government's record on North-South issues is dismal. She is unfeeling about the plight of the developing world. Her personal attitudes toward Zimbabwe, the Palestinians and the Vietnamese black people reflect ill-disguised contempt for the Third World.

She can undoubtedly be credited with giving Britain greater weight on the world stage. But to what purpose other than narrow nationalism?

—The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

From His 'Secret Capital,' Strauss Tests Coalition

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — There was a time when this capital of Bavaria was called "the capital of the movement" — a reference to its role as the wellspring of National Socialism and as the city where the Nazi Party maintained its headquarters.

In more recent and more pleasant years, Munich has gained a reputation as West Germany's "secret capital" — a tribute to its role as the country's leading cultural center and the fact that so many West Germans yearn to live there because of the quality of life.

Of late, however, this label has acquired a political double meaning, compelling Chancellor Helmut Kohl to assert, rather testily, at the recent congress of his Christian Democratic Party, that "the federal government has its seat in Bonn," not Munich.

The remark was directed to Franz Josef Strauss, the premier of Bavaria and leader of the Christian Social Union, which is the autonomous Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party. The chancellor's frustration reflected a kind of "counter" government here.

It helps to recall that Mr. Strauss, who has little use for Mr. Kohl, sought after the general election in March to obtain a cabinet post at Mr. Kohl's right hand, or — considering that he once said that he did not care "who becomes chancellor under me" — even a little above it.

Mr. Strauss wanted to become foreign minister, in place of the Free Democratic Party's Hans-Dietrich Genscher, for whom Mr. Strauss has even less use than for Mr. Kohl.

The bid was dictated as much by long-frustrated personal ambition as by fundamental policy disagreements with the leaders of the other two parties in the center-right coalition. Though Mr. Strauss's power play failed, those who know him can attest that he is not a man to give up easily.

Despite his failure to pry away Mr. Genscher's post, Mr. Strauss managed to secure for his party five cabinet slots, compared to only three for the Free Democrats, who barely had managed to remain in the Bundestag.

With the new government scarcely installed, Mr. Strauss began trying to push it, from his Munich power base, even further to the right.

He has used radio and TV interviews and his party's weekly newspaper, Bayern Kurier, of which Mr. Strauss is publisher, to vilify the Free Democrats and their leaders. He has attacked them on issues ranging from relations with East Germany and the Soviet Union to the export of West German arms and military technology, and from divorce and abortion to the right of public assembly.

But these attacks have only enhanced the image of the hapless Free Democrats, making them appear to be a bulwark of moderation in the face of firebrand conservatism.

More worrisome has been the use of those five cabinet posts Mr. Strauss controls, especially the Ministries of the Interior and of Foreign Development Aid, as a kind of political Trojan horse. The Development Aid Ministry provides Mr. Strauss and the Christian Social Union with leverage on Mr. Genscher's foreign office — for example, by cutting aid to those African, Asian and Latin American governments considered to be too leftist, and earmarking funds for those more in line with the Strauss vision of the world.

As Jürgen Warnke, the development aid minister, has said, "Those who oppose us politically and subordinate themselves to Soviet hegemonic ambitions cannot be partners in our foreign aid programs."

Mr. Strauss has also engaged in some controversial personal diplomacy, appearing at times to encroach on Mr. Genscher's official function. The most notable occasion was a recent trip to Romania, where the Bavarian premier was received by Nicolae Ceausescu with honors worthy of a head of state.

That visit, a week before Mr. Genscher's own trip to Romania after the Williamsburg summit, almost scuttled the delicate agreement between Bonn and Bucharest to lift the Romanian exit tax on ethnic Germans wishing to emigrate to the West. Mr. Strauss's initiative, as a Foreign Ministry source said without naming his words, "actively interfered with the federal government's negotiations."

Mr. Strauss, professing bewilderment over all the uproar, now has other travel plans, this time to South Africa and to Poland.

Meanwhile, he has maneuvered Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher into holding periodic "summits" with him to formulate the policy of a government in which he holds no seat.

Mr. Kohl and his party could not possibly overlook all this. At their recent congress, the Christian Democrats changed the party's statutes so that it could extend its political activities nationwide — including into Bavaria — by putting up a national instead of a regional ticket for the 1984 European Parliament election.

A similar threat was made once before by Mr. Kohl, in 1976, when Mr. Strauss and the Bavarians were trying with the idea of dissolving the traditional parliamentary alliance between the two "Christian sister parties" and threatening to make the Bavarian "sister" a national one.

At the time, it was largely an act of muscle-flexing and positioning by both groups; but now an open split cannot be excluded.

As a Strauss spokesman put it bluntly the other day: "If the Christian Democrats want war, they can have it."

International Herald Tribune.

What Won It for Her Was Her Maggie-ness

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Margaret Thatcher's electoral triumph has reverberated widely. Politicians all over are studying it to read the tea leaves for themselves.

The Reagan administration is exuberant, not only because her renewed government bolsters the Western alliance at a difficult time but also because it seems to endorse Mr. Reagan's style of conservatism.

It was Mrs. Thatcher who first launched a tough austerity program to wring out inflationary fat, as she put it, and stuck to it regardless of soaring unemployment and bankruptcy rates. That had been a formula for political demise.

Two million unemployed had been considered the ceiling of tolerance for the British electorate, but there are more than three million now and a quarter of them voted for her. Unemployment in the United States is not likely to be down much from the present postwar record by the 1984 election.

North Sea oil made a big difference for the British, upholding the pound and avoiding the choice between ballooning budget deficits and deep cuts into the welfare state. And Mrs. Thatcher did trim her initial rigor, although as she pledged,

she never made a U-turn to reinstate in time for the campaign. Taxes rose, and production and British living standards sagged.

Still, she won. There were many elements in Mrs. Thatcher's success, some purely negative, such as the self-destructive will of the Labor Party and the split on the left, and some positive. The most important, I think, was captured in a remark by a green-haired punk roaming Trafalgar Square on election night. It was reported in the Paris paper Le Matin.

"Better an Iron Lady than those cardboard men," he told Le Matin's correspondent.

The prime minister provided a sense of sturdy, confirmation leadership, the will and determination to manage her team and face crisis without flinching. Even those who detest her believe she means what she says and will not on it if she can.

She does not waffle and she does not need to correct herself because she does not use illusions and ambiguities or try to sound pleasing.

Her promises were demands. Like Churchill, she told her people that nobody would save them but themselves.

It turned out that the voters had reached the point where they preferred honest unpleasantness to alluring reassurance.

She has a nanny tone that does not stoop to charm. "I know this machine tester had, but it's good for you" is the message. Maybe the British are more susceptible to it than nations that go in for flattery or back-slapping bombast.

Her ability to incarnate a leader in firm charge has an appeal far beyond her borders. In France, President François Mitterrand is in serious trouble, not only because he had to reverse gear and accept austerity later than others but also because he has taken an avuncular position, sympathetic but aloof.

Polls show that only 51 percent of the people who voted for him in 1981 still say they are satisfied. Worse, the dissatisfied are precisely in those categories that gave him the margin of victory: women, the young, white-collar workers and professionals.

Some French politicians think Mr. Mitterrand's basic trouble is a lack of demonstrable vigor, an impression of making excuses and distributing blame instead of tackling the hard tasks at hand.

The custom of the Fifth Republic, installed by Charles de Gaulle, is for the president to display himself above party and faction. But de Gaulle never sought to look gentle as he snapped the levers of command. He showed a strong hand. Mr. Mitterrand is probably in a better position to do that now than any of the opposition leaders would be, and, surprisingly, hopes are being expressed that he will take the cue from Mrs. Thatcher's victory.

It is a lesson for U.S. politicians, too. Mrs. Thatcher did not tell people what they would like to hear but what sounded like common sense. She has given directness a new luster in the TV age of imagery and careful targeting of constituencies.

There is something to ponder for all the leaders of democracies in this sign of public appetite for straight facts and resolve to get on with the job. It does not mean standing pat, or showing smugness in ideology.

Ideology named Labor and it was not what won for Mrs. Thatcher. Her Maggie-ness did.

The political tide in Britain probably is not a surge of conservatism as some in Washington would like to think, but a search for vigor, competence, solid reliability in facing hard times. It could move even a teen-age punk, with brush-cut, green-dyed hair and a pretense of cynicism. It certainly moved a lot of other people.

The New York Times.



'Better Than Those Cardboard Men'

Outlook in Lebanon: Deadlock and Deterioration

By Itamar Rabinovich

TEL AVIV — Less than a month after the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on May 17, the enthusiasm it sparked is fading. Syria refuses to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. Israel insists it will not withdraw until Syria and the PLO guarantee that they will leave.

Israel now faces the costly prospect of having to field a large army in Lebanon for several more months. The PLO is acting with greater boldness against Israeli targets in Lebanon, and the steady attrition is exacerbating Israeli public opposition to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policies. For his part, Mr. Begin's mood is somber.

Public discontentment can be charted in the recent resurgence of the Labor Party after a long period

of Likud ascendancy and apparent invincibility. Labor's standing in public opinion polls has grown. And the opposition has taken an unequivocal stand for withdrawal.

Paradoxically, the most hawkish members of Mr. Begin's cabinet are also advocating unilateral withdrawal, but they have in mind a limited one, say, to the line of the Awali River north of Tyre. They say this line would be easier to defend, and thus Israel could stay in Lebanon for a long time. With Israel in the south and Syria in the north, Lebanon would in effect be partitioned.

Moab Arous, the defense minister who replaced the architect of the invasion, Ariel Sharon, seeks to use the

threat of unilateral withdrawal from the Chuf mountains to get Syria to agree to mutual withdrawal to break the deadlock. The anxiety proved unfounded, but the danger of unplanned deterioration is inherent in the present situation in Lebanon.

Some Israeli observers say Syria's President Hafez al-Assad believes that Israel faces increasing difficulties in maintaining its army in Lebanon and is not interested in another round of fighting.

He is said to hold that should war occur, the Syrian army in Lebanon could hold its own, at least for a few days. So Syria would keep troops in Lebanon in order to obstruct an agreement it regards as odious, to protect precious interests in Lebanon, and to weaken Israel.

Other analysts believe that Syria is ultimately willing to accept the principle of withdrawal from Lebanon. Syria seeks, they say, binding agreements with the Lebanese government, specific security arrangements superior to those made with Israel, American financial aid and a firmer American understanding to include the Golan Heights in future peace negotiations.

It will take a long and arduous effort to work out a formula acceptable to Syria (and the Soviet Union), as well as Israel and the Lebanese.

A recent combination of American warnings and large-scale Israeli mobilization alerted Syria to the possibility of an Israeli attack to break the deadlock. The anxiety proved unfounded, but the danger of unplanned deterioration is inherent in the present situation in Lebanon.

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The writer is director of Tel Aviv University's Shiloah Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

Downward Mobility in America

By W.F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Here is an interesting myth, the leveling of which causes some pain. The myth has it that the probability of suffering unemployment is slight, progressing to virtual nonexistence as a) you enter college, b) graduate from college, c) go on to professional school, d) particularly business school, e) pick up a law degree, and f) learn about computers while you are at it.

Recent correspondence and talk with two gentlemen, one in his 30s, the second in his 40s, exposed the myth. Hank (we'll call the first) has the lot — college, Master of Business Administration degree, law degree, computer programming, law degree, college and an MBA. Hank has been looking for a job for one year, Tom for two. Both are manifestly intelligent.

Both gentlemen have answered want ads, sought out headhunters, passed along the word to what they call "the network." They have failed, and from their failure one learns something about America.

The general figures are these. Three percent of college graduates are unemployed. A half-million people, all told. The figures are not available on how many of that figure are specialists in business administration, but the legend is, as we know, that training in business is the likeliest key to employment.

Hank has coined a useful aphorism. It is that "the easiest way to find a job is to have one." He illustrates. When he was working, he was from time to time sought out by other companies. Or, from time to time, he approached other companies seeking better opportunities. On such occasions his references were usually never even sought out; and when they were, they were never checked. But since losing his employment, all prospective employers begin by asking for references. The assumption in America continues to be that if you are out of work, it is your fault.

Tom speaks of the psychological distress of looking so long for a job. After every interview you torture yourself, wondering whether you made a correct impression, whether you spoke too much or too little; whether it was wise or not to give your previous salary — were you earning so much as to discourage the personnel people? Or not enough to impress them?

And then, inevitably, you begin to look at the jobs discarded by men and women who did not need a lot of fancy training. Tom confesses that he could start driving a cab. Driving a cab is a perfectly honorable profession, but is that what he ought to do? Must

America now get used to the phenomenon of downward mobility? The appropriate answer, surely, is: Yes — if the training was wasted on a particular person. If Hank and Tom got phony advanced degrees, if they were at the bottom of a listless class, then they are not really competent to serve as executives. But if competence is not in question, are they then expected to ditch their years of training and drive cabs?

What is the organic answer to this? Hank fears greatly that the last recession is not something we are likely to climb out of with profuse opportunities for executive-level unemployment. Because there was too much fat at the management level, because computer technology is stepping in to perform tasks that had required the services of accountants and administrators.

"We all know," one observer said, "that Say's Law is a phony." Henry Say was the French economist who postulated that inasmuch as human appetites are infinite and the world's resources finite, there can never be such a thing as overproduction — merely maldistribution. Production, in short, produces its own demand. So why are there unemployed, and particularly among the skilled?

It is a tormenting problem, and a challenge to capitalism.

Universal Press Syndicate.

The writer is director of Tel Aviv University's Shiloah Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

News and Analysis

Regarding "Nicaragua Rebels Ambush Convoy of Foreign Journalists" (IHT, May 25):

Karen DeYoung's feature about the contra ambush in Nicaragua was moving. But where was the news? We know that the Sandinistas, Indians and some former Sandinistas violently oppose the current Sandinista regime. We also know that Latin America is cluttered with U.S.-made arms.

And where was the analysis? Who are the contras and who do they want? What did the Sandinistas want? Miss DeYoung, and her company to see? Are the Sandinistas really the good guys? None of these questions

was answered. Yet their answers are critical for the formulation of American foreign policy.

Just 15 years ago, the American press presented us with the same emotional view of Vietnam. We learned Vietnam's true state from its postwar actions — the expulsion of ethnic Chinese and political dissenters — and the public pronouncements of its leaders. In some cases, at least, the other side was as bad as U.S. leaders had warned.

Is Miss DeYoung's feature a signal of the resurgence of nonanalytic, emotional and American journalism by Americans? I hope not.

STEVEN T. THOMAS
Manama, Bahrain.

FROM OUR JUNE 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Stoning in Spain

BARCELONA — As the governor of Barcelona was driving his automobile through the village of San Feliu de Llobregat recently, some of the inhabitants, following a custom which is unfortunately too prevalent in parts of Spain, threw stones at the vehicle. The governor promptly drove to the residence of the alcalde of the village and gave him such a beating concerning the conduct of the population that the mayor has since tendered his resignation. The habit of throwing stones at autos is gradually decreasing. It originated with the drivers of mule-drawn vehicles who resented the introduction of the modern means of locomotion and were enraged because the autos frightened their charges.

1933: Austria Censures Nazis

VIENNA — The government onslaught on Hitlerite activities in Austria was pursued with relentless vigor when nearly 200 Brown House (Nazi headquarters) were raided and closed by the police and more than 1,000 National-Socialists were placed under arrest. Among the latter was Theo Habicht, Hitler's agent and a Reichstag member. The cabinet has declared the Austrian Hitlerite party as inimical to the state, and has forbidden all persons employed by the federal or provincial governments to be members of the party. While the Hitlerites protested the attribution of terrorist attempts to their party, bomb outrages continued. One bomb damaged a Jewish shop, killing the owner and blinding two passersby.

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Communists in France Now Appear to Reject Break With Mitterrand

PARIS — The leaders of the French Communist Party appear to have decided against a rupture with the Socialist government despite virulent attacks on its economic and military policies, political sources said Monday.

In a significant about-face during the last week, the Communist Party has switched from a campaign of high-level criticism of the Socialist government to assurances that it envisages a long-term role in the government, the sources said.

The change followed a television interview given Wednesday by President François Mitterrand in which he re-emphasized his commitment to the government's austerity program of higher taxes and currency restrictions.

The Communists have also apparently accepted Mr. Mitterrand's support for the deployment in Europe of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union.

Charles Fiterman, the most senior of the four Communist ministers in the government, signaled the change in an interview.

"The Communists will not quit over the Euro-missile question," Mr. Fiterman said. He said that a change in economic policy was "not on the agenda."

A member of the central committee, Pierre Juquin, told party militants in Toulouse during the weekend that the party was "in the government for a long time" and "until the end of Mitterrand's term of office." The president is in power until 1988.

The declarations of apparent loyalty followed a strong campaign against the Socialist economic austerity strategy.

Political commentators said the criticism was probably intended to position the Communists for an eventual withdrawal from the government.

Senior party officials, including the secretary-general, Georges Marchais, condemned the economic measures as unsocialist and inappropriate to the country's needs. The government imposed the measures to curb inflation and reduce a large trade deficit.

George Séguin, a former trade union leader and member of the central committee, accused the Socialists of betraying workers.

The Communists, along with the left wing of the Socialist Party, have been fighting for import controls to protect French jobs and to revive French industry.

Such a policy would inevitably lead to clashes with France's partners in the European Community, which is committed to free trade.

Mr. Fiterman's pledges of continued support for the government were made despite forecasts of an increase in unemployment from 2.1 to 2.4 million during the next 18 months.

The government also faces the prospect of wage battles in the autumn as it tries to contain inflation.

The sources said Mr. Mitterrand appeared to have outmaneuvered his allies by his recent stress on the importance of strengthening Western European defenses against possible Soviet aggression.

The sources said that if the Communists abandoned the government over the economy they would lay themselves open to accusations of trying to embarrass Mr. Mitterrand to take revenge on Moscow's behalf for France's stand on the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe.

As evidence that the Communist commitment to the government was real, the sources said party leaders were working hard to rally the support of suspicious rank-and-file militants.

Mr. Chirac's major rivals for leadership of the conservative movement — former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and former Prime Minister Raymond Barre of the moderate Union for French Democracy party — are generally viewed as pro-European.

France's ruling Socialists do not face a major test until legislative elections in 1986, and the only gauge of voter sentiment will be the 1984 election of 81 French members of the European Parliament.



François Mitterrand is led through a crowd of university students Monday in Corsica.

West Germany Recommends Plan To Reduce Farm Spending in EC

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany recommended a plan Monday to reduce the European Community's soaring farm spending, while seeking "budgetary imbalances" among member states that could lead to a reduction in Britain's contribution to the budget.

Mr. Genscher's proposal was made during a one-day meeting of EC foreign ministers that was marked by disagreement over the proposals of the West German government, which will be the host of a meeting of the 10 EC leaders in Stuttgart June 17-19.

EC Commission officials said the Genscher plan was not specific enough. British officials emphasized that it did not take enough account of Britain's demand for a substantial rebate on its EC contributions soon. West German officials stated that their goal at Luxembourg was not to settle the EC's future definitively.

"Our purpose here today is to outline broad guidelines for negotiations on key Common Market issues that will take place at the Stuttgart summit, aimed at finding solutions to pressing short- and long-term problems, including Britain's budget contribution," a senior West German official said. "But we will not find those solutions here today, and perhaps not at Stuttgart."

In his report to the European Council of Foreign Ministers, of which he is now the chairman, Mr. Genscher said that while the basic principles of the common agricultural policy "will be observed, the dynamic increase in agricultural expenditure must be curbed."

Cuts in farm spending, which now accounts for roughly 61 percent of the EC's 1983 budget, could be achieved by limiting price supports and taxing farmers, he said.

But for West Germany and most other EC governments, farm spending limits must be tied to the broader question of financing future EC budgets, which should take account of new members. Indeed, the question of future financing of EC budgets, what the West German proposal termed "the rectification of budgetary balances between the member states" and the negotiations for EC membership for Spain and Portugal, should be continued simultaneously.

The aim of negotiations with those two countries should be "concluding them by mid-1984," according to the West German proposal.

Mr. Genscher raised the highly controversial question of increasing value-added taxes in EC member nations, but did not mention, much less endorse, an EC Commission proposal to raise them.

Gaston Thorn, president of the EC Commission, in announcing the proposal in Brussels last month, warned that the EC budget faced depletion of its revenues unless EC leaders agreed to new financing proposals at the Stuttgart summit.

In a proposal to the foreign ministers in Luxembourg Monday, Mr. Thorn warned that mainly because of farm spending, running 30 percent ahead of a year ago, the commission would soon present a supplementary budget, which he said would be "particularly high."

Mr. Genscher's proposal stated only that the decision to increase value added taxes should depend on "a satisfactory limitation of increases in expenditures," which prompted a seasoned EC official to comment: "Very little of substance is settled for Stuttgart, but who knows — there still are four days to go."

Plan for Nuclear Pact Accepted by Bulgaria

ATHENS — President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria has accepted a proposal by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece to work together for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, a government spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Papandreu's proposals in letters to Balkan leaders last month outlined a meeting of experts in Athens, then other ministerial level meetings and finally a conference of Balkan leaders. The Soviet Union has welcomed the plan.

Corsican Police Arrest Gunman As Mitterrand Starts Island Tour

AJACCIO, Corsica — Police arrested a man with a loaded pistol Monday in the Corsican capital as President François Mitterrand began a two-day visit to the troubled French island in the Mediterranean.

The police commissioner, Robert Broussard, who was appointed by Mr. Mitterrand in January to crack down on guerrilla violence, said that Xavier Pietri, 26, was detained on the edge of Ajaccio, close to the route Mr. Mitterrand took minutes later on his arrival from the airport.

Mr. Broussard said the man had known links to nationalist guerrillas as well as a history of mental instability.

The outlawed separatist group, the Corsican National Liberation Front, has been waging a bombing campaign for eight years. Last week it decreed a truce during Mr. Mitterrand's visit, which is aimed at stopping disillusionment on the island over the French government's limited home rule legislation. About 2,500 paramilitary police were brought to the island for the visit.

In speeches in the capital and two other towns, Mr. Mitterrand stressed his commitment to pushing through measures to give Corsica control over its own administration, while underlining its position as an integral part of France.

He was cheered in Ajaccio, but in the town of Corte, a crowd of

about 100 supporters of the movement shouted "French Go Home."

In Ajaccio, Mr. Mitterrand said he recognized the difficulties Corsica had in its affairs.

"Corsica must be its Mitterrand said. He added, not be so much yourselves. It will be nothing."

In an address to about 1,000 Corsicans in Ajaccio, Mr. Mitterrand said he recognized the assembly had difficulties.

"It's not a secret. I am using this trip somewhat to force an end to all the slowdowns, both in Paris and perhaps here as well," he said.

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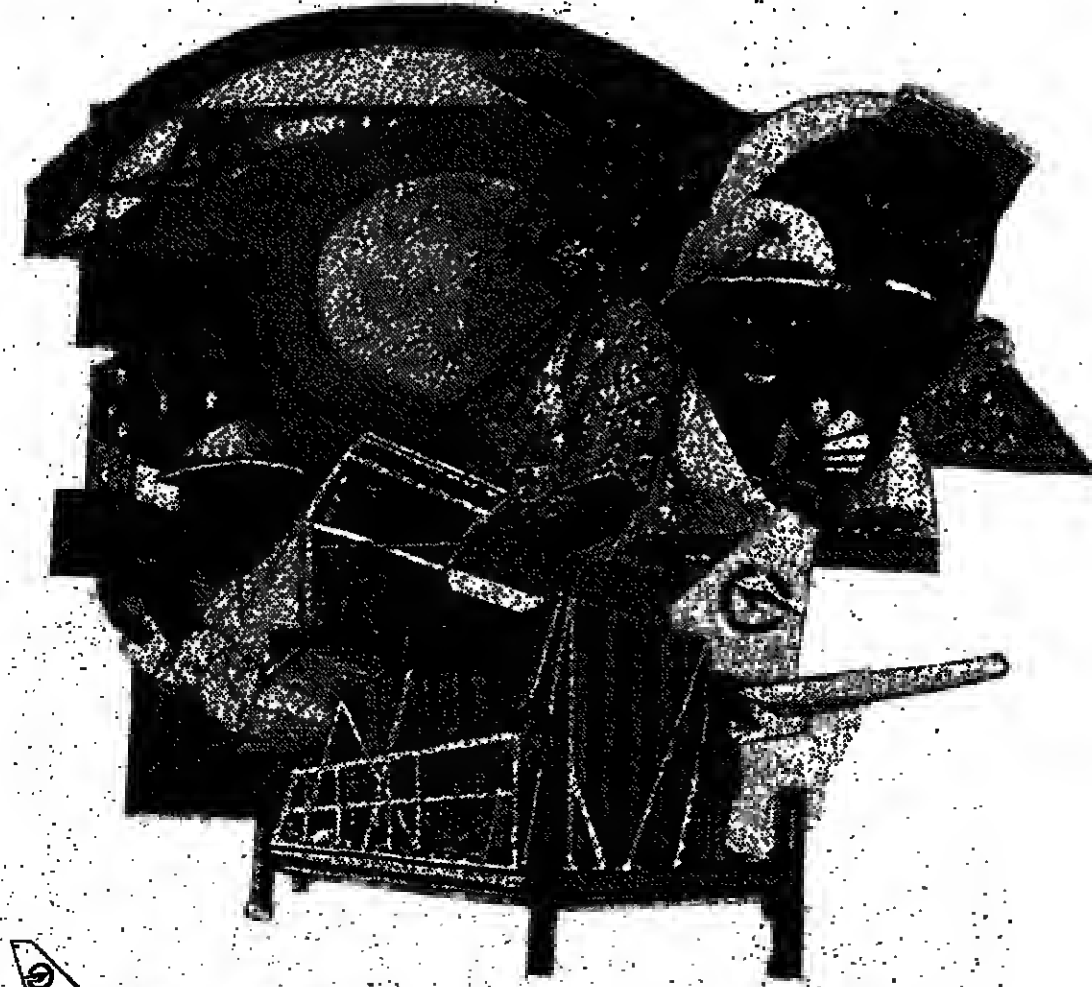
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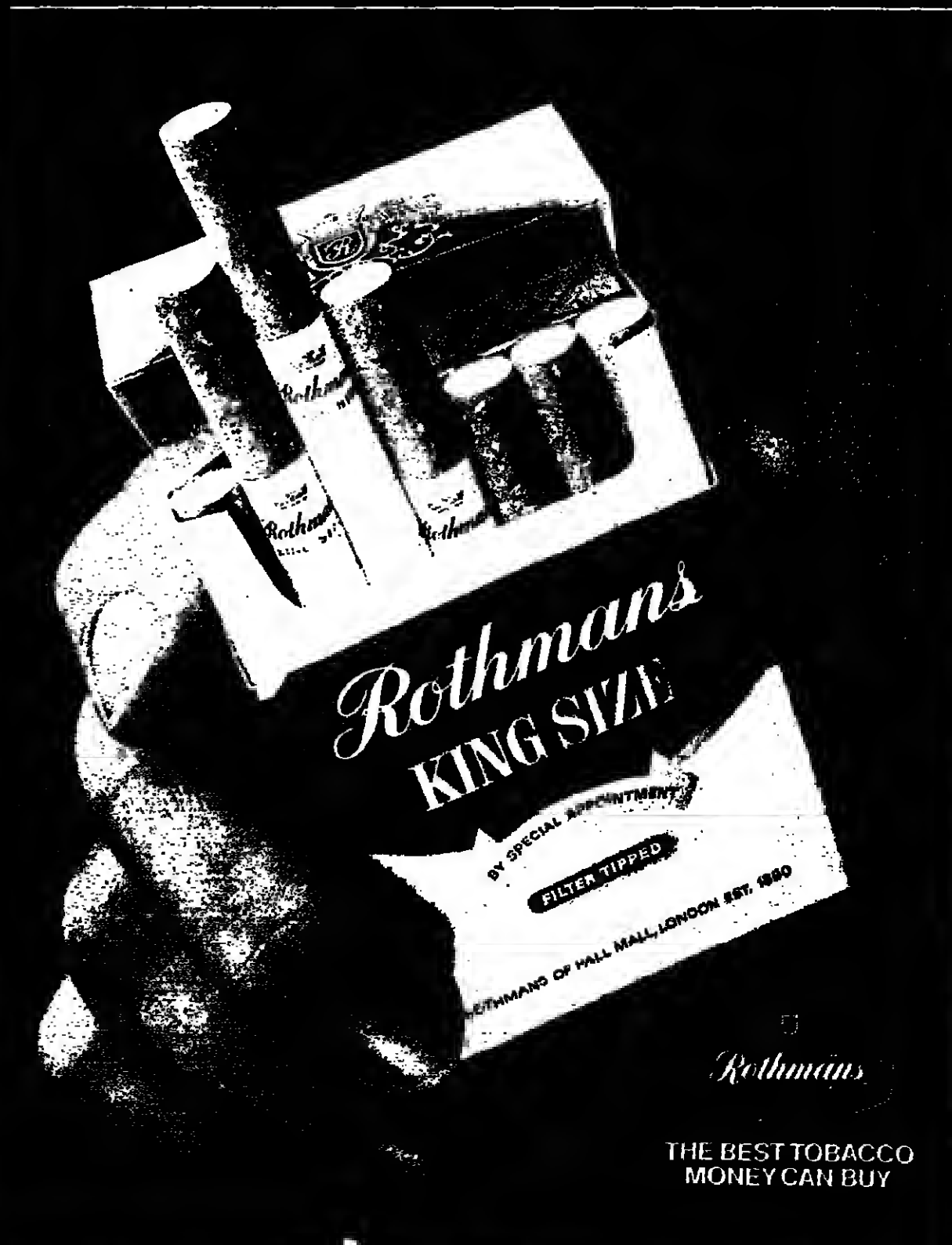


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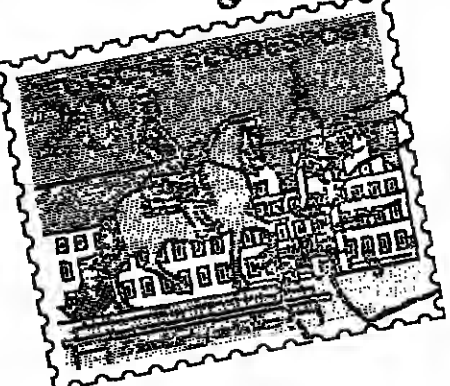


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Chinese Earthquake Research Found Lacking

U.S. Scientist Says Accurate Predictions Were Based on Guesswork

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

DETROIT — When Chinese seismologists were apparently successful in predicting three earthquakes in 1975 and 1976, scientists around the world took hope. They thought they might learn from the Chinese how to make reliable earthquake predictions so that endangered cities could be evacuated.

After studying China's experience and methods for four years, however, a Columbia University seismologist has reported that the predictions were based more on guesswork and luck than a sure knowledge of warning signs.

In a report at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science last month, Dr. Lucile M. Jones said the Chinese seismologists themselves now concede that their prediction program has failed.

Many of the phenomena the Chinese took to be warning signs, Dr. Jones said, turned out to be spurious signals or annual variations in the earth and ground water.

The Chinese have since discovered, for example, that strains along one fault zone, which they supposed were distinctive earthquake precursors, actually occurred annually as a result of pumping ground water for irrigation.

Moreover, she noted, for every successful prediction, the Chinese seismologists issued at least 10 false alarms. Masses of people

were evacuated time and again, but nothing happened.

Dr. Jones concluded: "The Chinese are willing to pay this price since they have so many more lives at risk from earthquakes, but they have suffered large financial losses from the predictions."

Dr. Jones said, "We must admit that the Chinese do not have the solution to the earthquake prediction problem that we had so anxiously sought that they might have."

Dr. Jones, a research associate at Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory at Palisades, New York, spent 12 months during the past four years working in China on the possibilities of making short-term quake predictions.

The first of China's successful predictions preceded a major quake that hit Haicheng in Liaoning province in February 1975. But first there had been a false alarm, according to Dr. Jones. After a number of tremors in late December 1974, the authorities evacuated the area for three days. There was no quake.

When another swarm was detected Feb. 3, people were again ordered to leave their homes. They acted reluctantly. This time a devastating quake did shake the region.

Similar "foreshocks" presaged the second successful prediction in May 1976. But this time, at Longling in Yunnan province in southern China, people felt the tremors and moved away on their own, Dr. Jones said.

Two months later, one of the worst earthquakes in modern times struck Tangshan, with a death toll estimated between 200,000 and 700,000. It had not been predicted.

The third prediction foretold by two months the Songpan quake in Sichuan province in August 1976. The prediction was based on changes in the radon gas that is usually present in ground water, a quake precursor first recognized by Soviet scientists; magnetic and electrical anomalies in the crust; abnormal animal behavior, such as the inexplicable stampeding of pigs and cows, as well as the region's history of seismic instability.

The prediction preceded by four days the actual event. But all the supposed precursor evidence, with the possible exception of the animal behavior, "has been seen many times without earthquakes," Dr. Jones said.

Indeed, she added, seismologists in Sichuan province told her that given the same situation now they doubted that they would predict the earthquake.

"We still do not completely understand the phenomenon; not all earthquakes have definite precursors and some precursors do not have earthquakes," she said.

She said Chinese seismologists have been under pressure from the authorities to develop reliable prediction techniques, which might be why they emphasized the "successes" and said little about the 30 to 40 reported false alarms in the past decade.

U.S. Is Urged to Buy Freddie Laker's Planes

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Armed Services Committee has recommended that the U.S. Air Force consider flying members of Congress, the administration and maybe the president on airplanes once owned by Freddie Laker, the British entrepreneur.

When Laker Airlines went bankrupt in 1982, the Export-Import Bank repossessed five DC-10 transports that it had helped finance.

The bank, which has \$147 mil-

lion tied up directly and indirectly in the planes, has been looking for a buyer. Meanwhile, the air force has been looking for a cost-effective way to replace its aging Special Air Mission fleet, which includes the president's plane.

The fleet is used by U.S. officials and by congressional delegations to fly inside and outside the United States.

Coincidentally, the air force last year also officially declared that a "statement of need" existed for replacement of the special fleet.

The committee said in its report that the present aircraft "are be-

coming increasingly difficult to

maintain away from base on high

priority missions because the en-

gines and air frames have been out of production for a considerable period of time."

An air force spokesman confirmed Friday that the service continued to have an interest in the former Laker aircraft but that it had "not requested the House lan-

guage" that appeared in the report.

The air force "would be interested in the planes," the spokesman said, "but only if it did not have to cancel or change any other current air force program or any other program pending in the fiscal 1984 budget."

The bank would not say how much money it was seeking for the planes. However, a committee source said a price of less than \$30 million apiece would be a bargain.

Nonetheless, the air force official emphasized Friday that if Congress wanted the fleet to be replaced by former Laker aircraft, the legislators would have to come up with additional money before the service would try to buy the planes.

of the DC-10s, which are in storage in Arizona.

Late last year, according to committee sources, air force officials sounded out some members on what their reaction would be if the service were to buy the Laker aircraft at cut-rate prices.

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Rise in Heroin Deaths In U.S. Is Attributed To the Middle Class

By Ronald Kessler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Deaths and emergency-room admissions from heroin overdoses have increased dramatically nationwide in the last three years, according to federal figures, and many experts say the increases are caused in part by a rise in heroin use by the middle class.

Deaths from heroin overdoses since 1980 have risen 63 percent nationally, the figures show. Heroin-related emergency-room admissions have risen 48 percent nationally.

In all, there were 11,538 emergency-room admissions and 771 deaths nationwide related to heroin use in 1982.

The heroin problem is "back to the way it was in the 1970s, when it was epidemic," said Dr. Robert L. DuPont, president of the American Council on Drug Education.

"What is new is the big increase in the use by middle-class people, which had never happened before."

The federal figures from the National Institute on Drug Abuse also show that since 1975 whites entering programs for treatment of newly acquired heroin habits have exceeded blacks.

Although total hospital admissions and deaths from heroin overdoses are not as high nationally as they were in the peak years of 1974 through 1976, they have exceeded those years in the eastern part of the country.

The relationship between heroin use and deaths and hospitalizations attributable to its use cannot be firmly established, since overdoses can occur because of changes in the purity of the drug sold to addicts and other factors. The national heroin problem, experts also emphasize, continues to be concentrated among the urban poor.

"What is clear is that there has been an increase in middle-class heroin addicts," said Dr. William Pollin, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

In part, he said, that increase can be attributed to those who as teenagers used marijuana and LSD in the 1970s and have now moved on to heroin. In addition, he said, it has become stylish for cocaine users to level-off the high they achieve from that stimulant with heroin, a depressant.

"I have consulted with a number of physicians, captains of industry

and attorneys who use heroin on a very regular basis, even daily," said Dr. Ronald K. Siegel, a psychopharmacologist at the University of California School of Medicine. "Most go onto it through their use of cocaine."

Heroin "appealed to them as a euphoriant," he said. Deaths from heroin overdoses since 1980 have risen 96 percent in the Washington area; heroin-related emergency-room admissions here have risen 16 percent. In the Washington area last year, there were 863 heroin-related emergency-room admissions and 133 deaths attributed to heroin.

"There's been a dramatic increase in the past three years in deaths from heroin overdoses," said Dr. James L. Luke, the District of Columbia's medical examiner until last month. Since the city first began recording the statistics in 1971, he said, there has never been such a high level of deaths.

Dr. Tom Stair, assistant director of the Georgetown University Hospital emergency room, said one to two dozen middle-class heroin users came to his center each year with overdoses.

The apparent spread of heroin use was highlighted last month by the arrest and guilty plea of Eric M. Breindel, a staff member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, on charges that he bought \$150 in heroin from an undercover police officer in Washington.

A magna cum laude graduate of Harvard College with a Harvard Law School degree, Mr. Breindel, 27, acknowledged to prosecutors that he had been using heroin sporadically since undergraduate days, sources familiar with the case said.

"Some argue our society is falling apart," said Dr. Donald R. Jasinski, scientific director of the Addiction Research Center in Baltimore. "Others will argue we have a youth movement and a breakdown of morality. But people have been taking narcotics in this country for 100 years. The bottom line is nobody knows why people take heroin."

A Washington businessman undergoing heroin treatment at the Psychiatric Institute's Drug Rehabilitation Center here, said: "You don't say to yourself, I am going to be an addict and ruin my life. It's a gradual thing that starts with snorting, then the needle."

He added: "I don't know why I did it. It was something else to do."

Untouchables Battle With Police in India

United Press International

NEW DELHI — A crowd of Untouchables rioted and set fire to a police station in southwestern India Monday, and police shot to death one person and wounded three, officials said.

The crowd in Nasik, 600 miles (960 kilometers) southwest of New Delhi, was led by the militant "Oppressed Panthers," who were angered by the removal of an unauthorized statue of the late Bhim Ambedkar, an Untouchable who helped write India's constitution.

A vaccine for treatment of the disease of spreading sores was developed at the University of Birmingham, in England, and is being tested at the government's Center for Applied Microbiology and Research here, officials said.

"The results are very encouraging," Dr. Peter Sutton, the center's director, said in a radio interview on the British Broadcasting Corp.

"Vaccines are mainly given to prevent disease," he said. "But in this case it can be described as a

British Are Optimistic About Herpes Vaccine

The Associated Press

PORTON DOWN, England — British researchers said Monday they believe they have found a cure for genital herpes, the sexually transmitted disease that has claimed millions of victims worldwide.

A vaccine for treatment of the disease of spreading sores was developed at the University of Birmingham, in England, and is being tested at the government's Center for Applied Microbiology and Research here, officials said.

"The results are very encouraging," Dr. Peter Sutton, the center's director, said in a radio interview on the British Broadcasting Corp.

"Vaccines are mainly given to prevent disease," he said. "But in this case it can be described as a

cure because genital herpes is a recurrent disease and there is evidence that this vaccine prevents recurrences."

Dr. Sutton cautioned, however, that it could be two to three years before enough vaccine was produced for clinical trials and five years before the treatment was generally available.

Dr. Sutton did not disclose the exact nature of the substance pending application for a patent.

Most other venereal diseases are fought with antibiotics. But herpes has proven almost completely resistant, and its sufferers have had to endure bouts of painful sores around the sex organs.

The disease's effects are most severe in women, and an attack during childbirth can kill the infant.

"This vaccine has great potential," Dr. Sutton said. He said the substance had been tested on about 100 herpes sufferers and their sexual partners with striking results.

Iranian Forces Report Drive Against Kurds

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iranian government forces have killed or wounded more than 100 "counterrevolutionaries" and destroyed a rebel headquarters in a Kurdish area of northwestern Iran, the national press agency, IRNA, reported.

The agency quoted Hanzeh headquarters, the command center for action against the rebels, as saying the operation was continuing Sunday morning in a mountainous area between the towns of Mahabad and Bowkan in west Azarbaijan province.



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Screamin' Jay's Gothic Rock

By Michael Zwirn
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The "rock 'n' roll clown," also known as the "Gothic rocker," was singing "I at a Spell on You" in a place called Nitro, West Virginia, in 1952, when a fat woman began to shout him. "Screamin' Jay, scream to me." Bells went off in his head. He was more than just another singer, he wanted more than just another name. Screamin' Jay Hawkins was born.

His version of "Spell," which he wrote and was one of rock's biggest hits, sold over 3 million records. He wrote another hit, "Frenzy." In 1957 Paramount Pictures wanted him to sing "Frenzy" in "Don't Knock the Rock." I came on the set dressed like an African Man wearing a loincloth, white shoes, a spear in one hand and a shield in another.

Sitting in his small left bank apartment last week, he told his story with a kind of frenzied aggression that made you wonder if he was a nice guy seeing guests or if he was for real. "They filmed me and I was paid but it got left on the cutting-room floor. They claimed it would insult black people and the NAACP would come down on them. 'Spell' was banned. The radio people said it had cannibalistic sounds. After they banned it I sold another quarter of a million copies. I wish they'd ban everything I make."

He's been tired of America for many years, tired of hearing how much better things are for blacks. "Getting better? Where? It has not changed. If you want to make it you still got to scratch your head and holler 'Yazuh'."

"I've been a rebel since way back in elementary school. I used to mind my own business and practice the piano but kids would kick me behind and I figured I'd better do something about it. I went to Billy Parker's gym after school and started beating up on people just for the hell of it." (He was a professional boxer for a while.)

By the age of 14 (he's 53 now), he knew: "I just had to get out of Cleveland or I would kill somebody." He enlisted in the army, lying about his age. "I was big for my age. My mother did not raise any of us. She left a kid in Pittsburgh, one in Atlantic City, one in Washington, in Philadelphia and Cleveland. That was the last one me. My mother was loose, let's call it a spade, she was a prostitute. My sister is extremely tight, almost white. She has a prejudice thing about me and my other sister be-

cause we're very dark. This is what burns me up about the color thing. I had it not only with the white man but in my very own family."

He was "one hell of a killer" fighting the Japanese in World War II ("It was legal, dig it") but when they tried to send him to Korea he says he "played crazy and got out. Some people aren't going to like that but I'm very blunt. I say what's on my mind."

Allen Freed was the first white man he liked. In the early 1950s, a local record-store owner asked Freed, a disc jockey for a Cleveland radio station, to come over and see all the white kids buying what were then known as "race records" made by blacks. Freed coined the term "rock 'n' roll," played black music on white radio stations for the first time and began producing concerts.

Hawkins, who was also singing and playing piano with people like Tiny Tim and Fats Domino, had his own act on the bill of a "Freed rock 'n' roll show" in the Paramount Theater on Broadway. Freed took him downstairs, pointed to a coffin stored there and said: "Why don't you come out of that coffin on stage?" Hawkins said: "You're sick," and walked away. Freed started peeling off \$100 bills. Hawkins said: "You can't buy me, Freed."

He laughs about it now: "I was hoping he'd keep going and he did. When he hit a thousand I started to go for it but restrained myself. I said, 'Take your grand and stick it.' But I couldn't resist when he got to \$1,500. I grabbed it and said: 'Just this one time I will get in that coffin.'"

It became a trademark. He added Henry the skull to his act. He sticks a cigarette rolled in chemical flash paper in Henry's mouth and it spews balls of fire. He has chattering teeth on the floor, a hand that crawls around. He built his entire act around voodoo, spells, black magic and the bizarre, with strobe lights and smoke all over the stage. He rented coffins for \$25 a night from funeral parlors. It was an easy act to ban. "I was 20 years ahead of my time. People like Alice Cooper and David Bowie copied my weird effects. Kiss with its makeup, Little Richard with his capes, Chuck Berry and his turbans. All that came from me."

"Spell" was covered dozens of times by people as diverse as Nina Simone, Ornette Coleman, Clearwater Revival and Manfred Mann. Big royalty checks rolled in. He bought some property in Hawaii, where he felt less color pressure.

But Hawaii was too small a

stage. He came to France over two months ago and may settle here, though there are certain musical problems. "It took me two months to put some kind of soul in my French band. I was rehearsing them the other day and somebody said, 'Last time we played this song another way.' I told them, 'Every time we do this song it will be another way. Better get used to it. Look, there are a lot of French musicians who are not working. You wish to be one of them? I don't want to argue with you, fellas. Just stop running your mouth wasting rehearsal time.'"

He likes France because "a black man enjoys more freedom here than in America." When it is pointed out to him that French racism is directed more toward Arabs, he laughs and screams, "All I can say is, better than me."

Screamin' Jay Hawkins: *Corn, June 14; Rennes, June 15; Limoges, June 16; Algiers, June 21-24; Basel, June 27; Zurich, June 28; Geneva, June 29; tour continues in the Netherlands, West Germany and France through July 29.*



Screamin' Jay Hawkins and Henry.

In Bulwer-Lytton's Footsteps

New York Times Service

DELRAN, New Jersey — Andrew Sterbenz, a straight-A high school student, will remember last Wednesday night for a long time. It was the night of the banquet for all graduating seniors. And it was the night he was declared the worst juvenile author in the world.

Sterbenz was named the first-place winner of the International Bulwer-Lytton fiction contest, outdistancing hundreds of students from the United States, Canada and England who sought to write the opening sentence for the worst of all possible novels.

Scott Rice, the English professor at San Jose State University who started the contest, named it after Edward Bulwer-Lytton, the 19th-century author whose novel "Paul Clifford" began with, "It was a dark and stormy night..."

Rice says he frequently uses the Bulwer-Lytton quote when instructing his English classes how not to write.

The contest was divided into two sections. A month ago, the names of the adult winners were released. Rice said he gave the 15 judges from the San Jose State University faculty more time to consider the juvenile entries. Sterbenz was declared the victor with this entry:

It Was a Dark and Stormy Night II



"He did not notice the pouring rain, the thunder, the lightning, the futile attempts of the sun to pierce through the relentless clouds in the early dawn as he snuggled into the 'Dunkin' Donuts,' removing his rain-soaked greatcoat, brushing a mouse thread from the sleeve of his puce genuine virgin polyester imitation leather jacket, inhaling the intoxicating aroma of cream-filled eclairs and double chocolate munchkins, and gazing at the waitress through his Polarized Cool-Ray photo-sensitive corrective lenses — such pleasures were for lesser men, he thought."

Sterbenz said he never seriously considered winning the contest and had entered it with a group of friends. "We decided to excel at something that would really embarrass the school," the 18-year-old

said in an interview in a room next to the principal's office at Delran High School.

Sterbenz, who will be enrolled in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next year as an engineering major, said he would try his best to "live down to the title."

Pamela Joanne Hullinger, of Temple City, California, won second place with the entry: "I just couldn't believe how a pregnant nun, an AWOL midshipman and a loquacious neophyte all ended up on my gondola at Magic Mountain."

Karen Thelie, of Freehold, New Jersey, the third-place winner, said she was also surprised that she did well in the competition and was a little overwhelmed by all the attention.

Her entry read: "Through the oatmeal-like fog, howling his sorrow at the sky where the moon would be if not for the oatmeal-like fog, tearing out his hair like weeds from a victory garden, the Lebanese chef and sometimes private investigator lamented over the loss of his prized Australian iguana while mixing batter for chocolate."

The 17-year-old said she would attend Pennsylvania State University and major in architecture, staying away from writing courses. "Bad writing is just a hobby," she said.

'Idomeneo' at Glyndebourne

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Recent productions here and at Glyndebourne have cast an instructive light on the transition of opera from the static format of 18th-century *opera seria* to the dramatic cohesion and higher tension of the 19th-century grand opera.

A new production of "Idomeneo" inaugurating the Glyndebourne Festival finds Mozart discovering the ultimate of what could be achieved dramatically within the stereotyped recitative-and-aria conventions of *opera seria*. A co-ent performance of Cherubini's "Medea," semi-staged by the partnership of Denny Day-vine and Alan Slevewright at the Barbican, found Cherubini in Paris in 1797 looking back to the reformist Gluck and anticipating much that would later emerge in the operas of Beethoven, Rossini, Spontini, Weber and Meyerbeer.

And at the Royal Opera, in a revival of Peter Wood's 1981 production of "Don Giovanni," we found Mozart escaping from the *opera seria* trap by calling what is by no means a comic opera a *dramma giocoso* and swelling himself of the dramatic and musical flexibility provided by the looser conventions of *opera buffa*.

It was Rossini, in the end, who sensed that it was Mozart, in his da Ponte operas, and other Italian composers of *opera buffa*, who held the key to the operatic future. In his own serious operas Rossini used their devices of concerted pieces and expansive finales, and their deference to lower voices, and established the direction of operatic evolution.

The Glyndebourne "Idomeneo" is especially notable as marking the operatic debut of Trevor Nunn, artistic director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, as stage director. Coming from the man who directed "Nicholas Nickleby" and who has just been awarded a Tony in New York for his production of "Cats," it is a surprising production, indeed.

Most of the present generation of opera producers have come to opera from the theater, and they have, as a rule, tended to over-produce, often seeming unable or unwilling to appreciate or acknowledge music's dramatic and illustrative potential, and succeeding only in getting in the music's way with superfluous stage business.

Nunn's approach has been precisely the opposite. His "Idomeneo" is, if anything, under-produced. It is almost as if he were uncertain about what should be done during those long stretches

where a singer is alone on stage with nothing afoot but a long recitative and a still longer *da capo* aria, and had decided to do nothing.

In the event, the performance confirms a wise decision. With music as eloquent as Mozart's, with such fine singing actors as Philip Langridge and Carol Vaness as Idomeneo and Electra, with the Glyndebourne chorus and with the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Bernard Haitink, leaving well enough alone is no bad thing.

Presenting Cherubini's "Medée" in the familiar Italian translation, and with the recitatives supplied by Franz Lachner for a Frankfurt production in 1855, dulls the historical point that it was originally an *opéra comique*, i.e., with spoken dialogue (as, indeed, is "Fidelio"). But Cherubini was, after all, an Italian, and, as is true, too, of the French operas of Rossini, Spontini, Verdi and Donizetti, his melodies lend themselves more idiomatically to Italian than to French.

It was Maria Callas, of course, who single-handedly restored "Medea" to the repertoire, and it was to her memory, at the request of the Medea here, Grace Bumbury,

that this performance was dedicated. It was daring as well as generous thus to revive memories of Callas to what was probably her greatest role, but Bumbury met the challenge with glorious vocalism, and she managed, by facial expression and arduous posture and gesture, even to turn the constraints of the concert format into an asset.

Elio Boncompagni, substituting on short notice for an indisposed Roberto Abbado, led the London Symphony Orchestra and the Pro Musica Chorus in a performance of remarkable cohesion and intensity, given the limited rehearsal time. There was admirable singing in supporting roles by Linda Finnie, Siegfried Jerusalem, Ana Maria Gonzalez and Dimitri Kavrakos.

The Royal Opera's "Doo Giovanni" revival was notable for the first appearance here in the title role of the American bass Samuel Ramey. He had a splendid success, but, as has happened to previous Dons in this production, he seemed dwarfed by three-tiered sets suggesting that the performance might be taking place beneath the walls of the Roman Colosseum.

Further performances of "Idomeneo" are June 14, 18, 23, 27 and 29 and July 2, 5, and 7.

Ovation for Horowitz In His Japanese Debut

New York Times Service

TOKYO — It took Vladimir Horowitz 79 years to get to Japan, which by his reckoning was not all that long, no matter what some Japanese might think.

For two decades, music people in Japan had been urging him to come, but he kept putting them off. Not that he was uninterested, he said, but the thought of having to fly so many hours, frankly, scared him.

Now here he was, bowing slightly and waving his handkerchief to an audience that rose in ovation after a two-hour recital Saturday in NHK Hall, Tokyo's efficient performing-arts center.

The pianist had agreed to come here only five weeks ago. Usually, the state-owned hall is booked a year in advance. That required a shuffling of schedules, including air time for a taped broadcast of the first recital Sunday night on the public television network — right after a popular samurai program.

It was Horowitz's second appearance outside the United States in 31 years — he played in London a year ago — and the Japanese gave him four-star treatment.

When he landed June 2, about 150 photographers were waiting for him at the airport. Since then, newspapers and magazines have elbowed one another to chronicle his comings and goings, although Horowitz has hardly left his \$1,200-a-night hotel suite.

Both Saturday's recital and another scheduled for Thursday were sold out in no time. Some people had lined up for two days, standing outdoors in heavy rain. Horowitz had been warned not to expect too much enthusiasm at the concert: Japanese audiences tend to be decorous. Not this time, though. For 14 minutes, most of the 3,500 ticket holders stood and cheered, bringing him back on stage nine times.

The Russian-born pianist could not have looked more pleased with his Tokyo debut. "You see," he had been saying before the performance, "you have to try something for the first time."

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XEROX 1045 MARATHON

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Xerox 1045 copier a Marathon that leaves the competition so far behind is how it's been designed to run.



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The Xerox 1045 Marathon copier. Built with the endurance to win.

Planning to divest or acquire? The Morgan Bank knows the people you should talk to



International Mergers and Acquisitions officers based in London are Andreas Prindl, Francis Depré, and Georges van Erck. At left is Financial Analysis officer Margaret Campbell.

Are you a multinational company seeking to divest a division that doesn't fit your strategy? Or to expand through acquisition or merger? Put the special resources and contacts of Morgan's Mergers and Acquisitions Department to work for you. With our international client base, long experience in M&A work, and strong global network of corporate finance specialists, we can identify and put together buyers and sellers, anywhere in the world.

The most important mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures in the 1980s have involved multinational companies. Nearly all are Morgan banking clients. Many of the transactions themselves are international, with either buyer or seller headquartered in another country.

These companies frequently look to us for assistance in their purchase or disposal of businesses. Think of the advantages and opportunities this gives you as a potential seller or buyer when you work with Morgan. We know these companies and understand their criteria. We know what they're looking for.

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12 Month	High	Stock	Div.	P/E	1/E	52 Wk	High	Low	Close	Prev	Chg
#1											
1	Life	Ordini	8.44	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
2	18%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
3	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
4	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
5	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
6	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
7	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
8	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
9	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
10	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
11	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
12	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
13	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
14	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
15	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
16	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
17	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
18	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
19	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
20	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
21	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
22	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
23	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
24	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
25	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
26	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
27	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
28	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
29	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
30	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
31	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
32	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
33	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
34	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
35	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
36	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
37	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
38	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
39	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
40	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
41	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
42	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
43	32%	PAC	1.34	1.612	122	38%	39%	38%	38	+	+
44	32%	PAC	2.30	1.720	210	38%	39%	38%	38		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

NOTICE

TURBO RESOURCES LIMITED
U.S. \$25,000,000

12½% Partially Convertible Debentures due 1990

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 11.11 of the November 13, 1980 Trust Indenture between Turbo Resources Limited (the "Company") and The Canada Trust Company, by Montreal Trust Company of Canada, Successor Trustee to The Canada Trust Company, (the "Trustee") that the Company has defaulted in payment of interest due on the Partially Convertible Debentures, which interest payment was due on May 15, 1983. The Trustee has certified in writing to the Company that, in its opinion, such default is materially prejudicial to the interests of the Debentureholders under the Trust Indenture and that such failure therefore constitutes an event of default under Section 6.01 of the Trust Indenture.

The Trustee has, pursuant to Section 6.01 of the Trust Indenture, in its discretion, declared the principal of and interest accrued on all of the Debentures now outstanding and all other monies payable pursuant to the Trust Indenture to be immediately due and payable to the Trustee. The Trustee has demanded of the Company that it pay to the Trustee for the benefit of the Debentureholders the principal of and interest accrued on the Debentures. No payments have been received of the date hereof.

The Company has advised the Trustee that the Debentureholders will be included as part of its refinancing plan which is being, and has been, since May, 1982, negotiated with the company's lenders and creditors. The Company has also advised the Trustee that the Trustee will be kept informed as to the progress of these negotiations and upon finalization of the negotiations, the refinancing plan will be presented for approval at a meeting of the Debentureholders.

Witness my hand and seal at Calgary, Alberta, this 27th day of May, 1983.

MONTEAL TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA
Trustee

Herald Tribune
The Global Overview

Japan's

Over-the-Counter

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Includes NASDAQ National Market Prices and various stock listings.

June 13

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various stock listings.

GM and Ford Lawson: A New Style at Treasury Face Fines On Mileage

By John Holusha
New York Times Service
DETROIT — By meeting the resurgent demand by consumers for big cars, the two biggest U.S. automakers, General Motors and Ford, have violated federal minimum mileage standards, and are now confronted with a potential liability of millions of dollars in fines.

Based on the federal yardstick that measures how much the automakers should attain in miles per gallon for their total output, General Motors is liable for fines of \$420 million this year, while Ford's liability is an estimated \$163 million.

COMPANY EARNINGS

Table with 2 columns: Company, Earnings. Includes British Metal Box.

U.S. Futures Prices

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various futures contracts.

June 13

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various futures contracts.

Highs and Lows

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various stock listings.

Paris Commodities

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various commodities.

London Metals

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various metals.

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We Pay Your Stateside Bills On Time
Are your U.S. bills paid late? With Citibank's Personal Banking for Overseas Americans your bills are paid on time so you can avoid annoying fees and damage to your credit rating.

Dividends

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various dividend-paying stocks.

London Commodities

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various commodities.

Soviet to Buy Lamb From New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — New Zealand has negotiated the sale of more than 100,000 tons of mutton and lamb in recent weeks to a wide range of markets including the Soviet Union, the Meat Board announced Monday.

Invitation of Tenders

THE SOCIÉTÉ CENTRAFRICAINE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE, B.P. 997, BANGUI (C.A.R.) is starting an invitation of tenders for the manufacture of fertilizers, insecticides, ULV handpayers and batteries in 8 individual lots, L.A.

YOU KNOW WHAT I'M GONNA DO? I'M GONNA PUMP YOU OUT OF THIS BEANBAG!

THEN I'M GONNA PUSH YOU OUTSIDE WHERE YOU CAN GET SOME SUNSHINE!

6-14

SLAM

LET ME IN! I'M GETTING FRESH AIR ALL OVER MY BODY!!



"25 TACKS SHALL BE LINED UP IN FRONT OF THE MEN"

HE MEANT "TANKS"

HE SAYS TACKS

DO YOU WANT TO TELL THE GENERAL HE'S WRONG?

WHERE ARE THE **YOUGH!!**

WELL, HE FOUND THE TACKS

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BAR

IT'S A PROPER LITTLE GENTLEMAN THIS MORNIN' SANDRA...

I WONDER WHAT I'VE SAID TO OFFEND 'IM?'

6-14

BEER LIQUOR STORE

ALL RIGHT... WHERE ARE THEY?

WHERE'S WHAT, SIR?

THE SHOPPING CARTS

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THIS IS YOUR NEIGHBOR, LORETTA! WON'T YOU COME OVER AND HAVE LUNCH WITH ME?

IT'S SO SWEET OF YOU TO THINK OF ME, MELISSA— BUT I WAS JUST GETTING DRESSED! I—I HAVE A DENTIST'S APPOINTMENT IN HALF AN HOUR.

PLEASE, MAY I HAVE A RAINCHECK?

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

THE name of Trevanian on the title page — a name as clearly fictitious as anything else in this novel — guarantees "The Summer of Katya" immediate status as a best seller. It was, in fact, edging toward the Top 10 on the Publisher's Weekly list several weeks before its official publication date, following in the tracks of "The Eiger Sanction," "The Loo Sanction," "Shibumi" and "The Main," which is the author's masterpiece — at least under that name.

By making Trevanian books automatic best sellers, the public shows a touching faith in the power of a trademark—a faith that, no matter what kind of book Trevanian has produced this time, it will be worth reading. Trevanian justifies that faith. "Katya" is as well-written as his earlier novels, and once again he has produced a tour de force.

The summer in the title is the last before the outbreak of World War I. The story is set in a village on the French side of the Pyrenees, in the Basque country, where Trevisman has taken his readers before in "Shibumi." It concerns a family of noble origin, strangers in the region, who have been running a decaying manor, far from town, with one life in session, hiding a dark secret. With a few minor changes, the story could be from the pen of Poe or Chateaubriand. Its characters constantly strike poses reminiscent of such authors, though they are living in the last year — the last month — when such poses remained credible in serious European literature.

Except for the Basque local color, there is nothing to connect "Karya" with "Shibumi" on a casual reading (which, we may assume, is all that most books get from most readers). Similarly, there is nothing to connect either of them with "The Main" or all of them with the "Sanction" novels — well-crafted potboilers. The only detectable connections are rather tenuous: a consistently high level of craftsmanship, a certain playfulness of style and a pervasive message that things are not what they seem.

At least these books are linked by a common pseudonym. Not even that clue will be available to guide Trevelyan fans to "Rude Tales and Glorions," by Nicholas Searc, which Clarkson N. Potter had originally scheduled

for publication around this time but is now holding until September — reportedly because exactly the right kind of paper was not available. "Rude Tales" is a collection of pseudo-Arthurian stories, told with a bewilderment of content and an emburance of style that would strike envy in the heart of Chaucer or Rabelais. It has, like the Trevelyan books and in more concentrated dosage, an underlying obsession with the gap between appearance and reality — not only as it theme of the tales but in their presentation. The chief narrator is a beggar masquerading as Sir Lancelot, and in the telling of the story verse sometimes masquerades as prose.

But the deepest masquerade of all is *Trévan*, disguised as Nicholas Seare — or Rodney Whitaker disguised as both of them. "Nicholas Seare is a pen name of a well-known, best-selling author," says an ad for *Ruse Tales*. "The indefinite article is precisely chosen; nobody except Whitaker knows how many other pen names he may have used, though this information would certainly interest many *Trévanian* fans. Under his own name, he wrote 'The Language of Film,' published by Prentice-Hall and now out of print. In one of the many private jokes that permeate his fiction, *Trévanian* makes a passing reference to it ('Whitaker, in his lean description of film linguistics . . .') in 'The Loo Sanction.' As for the choice of his odd nom de plume, the best guess is that it is a tribute to another great, pseudonymous writer of B. Traven, author of 'The Treasure of the Sierra Madre.'

By any name, he is as versatile and accomplished a fiction technician as any writing to-day. In "The Summer of Katya," he evokes a world almost as hopelessly lost as that of Arthurian legend, though still close to us in time. As in "Rude Tales," he evokes it in a fair approximation of its own language and style, and he peoples it believably (at least for the moments of reading). The writing is at all times meticulous, superbly controlled and structured with a keen sense of tension, release and climax. "Katya" builds slowly to a final scene that should tell a careful reader, without outside information, that the author is an expert on the language of film. Its characters are relatively few, compared with some of the other Trevisan books, but all are vividly realized, and they draw the reader irresistibly into a story that explores meticulously some of the darker corners of the human soul.

Joseph McLellen is on the staff of The Washington Post.

By Robert Byrne

THE Hungarian grandmaster Lajos Portisch held the lead in the second International Tournament, in Toluca, Mexico, after nine rounds of play with 6½ points.

Eugenio Torre, a Filipino grandmaster, was second with 6 points. Igor Ivanov, a Canadian international master, was third with 5½ points.

Tied for fourth place were

the grandmasters Yasser Seirawan of Seattle, John Adorjan of Hungary, John Nunn of Britain and Boris Spassky and Artur Yusupov of the Soviet Union. Each scored 5 points.

safe but unpromising for Por-
tisch to develop with 6 N-K2,
no one should choose 6 N-B3
without a special plan to combat
Black's blockade strategy
beginning with 6 . . . BxNch;
6 PxP, P-Q3.

Portisch could not really ex-
pect Seirawan to accept his
ambit with 9 . . . BfPxP? 10
6 PxP, PxP; 11 PxP, NxP
which had yielded the Hungar-
ian a strong attack after 12 R-
Nch, N-K3; 13 B-R3, 0-0; 14
N-N3 against Jan Timman
Vylkaan-Zee in 1978.

After 17 NPxP, Seirawa

17... PxP7; 18 NxP, BxP
19 BxB, RxB; 20 N-B5, recov-
ering the pawn with a tempo
game for White. In any event,
the doubled QB's would not
run away.

After 20 P-R5, the time was
ripe to exploit them: b
20... N-R5!; 21 R-B7, Pxb
22 NxP, BxP. Now, Portisch
could have tried 23 BxB, RxB
24 N-N5, but what was he sup-
posed to do against
24... R-K5! with a nast
pin?

Schweizer's 26... P-Q4

led to sharp complications — Portisch's passed QP looking dangerous after 30 P-Q6, but it wasn't easy for him to get it one step farther.

After 33 Q-Q3: Portisch's queen sortie had faded into retreat, and Seirawan's 33... R-QB1 threatened 34... R-B8chl; 35 BxR-QBchl; 36 K-N2, N-B5chl winning the queen.

Porsch's recovering material with 36 NpP? put a piece out of play and allowed Scirawan to move in on the white king position with 36... N-R5. On 37 B-N2, the American went for the kill with 37... N-N5!

Of course, 38 PxN was punishable by 38... Q-B8ch; 39 Q-N1, QxR. Moreover, the white queen had no good de-



Position after 37 B-N2

Defensive square — 38 Q-Q2,
QxPch; 39 K-N1, N-K6!; 40

Portisch gave a last gasp with 38 . P-Q7, but after 38 . . . NxQ!; 39 P-Q8/Qch, K-R2, there was no warding off the simultaneous mating threats of 40 . . . QxPch or 40 . . . Q-N8ch. Thus, the Hungarian gave up.

Rank	Name	Time	Club
P-01	M-033	21:5-42	WSP
P-04	P-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-05	P-04	22:1-10	QAS
P-06	P-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-07	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-08	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-09	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-10	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-11	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-12	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-13	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-14	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-15	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-16	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-17	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-18	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-19	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-20	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-21	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-22	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-23	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-24	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-25	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-26	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-27	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-28	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-29	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-30	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-31	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-32	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
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P-35	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-36	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-37	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-38	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-39	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-40	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-41	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-42	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-43	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-44	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-45	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-46	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-47	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-48	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-49	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-50	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-51	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-52	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-53	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-54	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-55	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-56	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-57	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-58	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
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P-62	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-63	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-64	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-65	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-66	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-67	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-68	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-69	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-70	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-71	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-72	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-73	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-74	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-75	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-76	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-77	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-78	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-79	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-80	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-81	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-82	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-83	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-84	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-85	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-86	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-87	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-88	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-89	M-03	22:1-10	WSP
P-90	M-03	22:1-10	WSP

ACROSS			
1 Bivouac	47 Mother of Dionysus	21 Amatory	22 Ha ha is tal ways
2 Rakes; womanizers	48 Mr. and McMahon	23 Like crash waves	
3 Man on a \$100,000 bill	50 Barber	24 Ties	
4 Settling a Yazak move	51 Type of recidivist	26 Tot. group after the Baghdad	
5 Poet Conrad —	52 U.C.L.A. player	27 Musical direction	
6 Sweet drink —	53 ".... how like Hamlet	28 Kind of bees	
7 Do the work of many a clerk	58 Level	29 Satan's del. 31 Make true	
8 Shoe attachment for infield	61 Breadfruit of Luzon	32 "Abel" —	
9 Hawthorne classic	62 Jab	33 Foreigner	
10 Colliery conveyance	63 Foreigner Mac star	34 Sufficient	
11 Garden implement	64 Sufficient	35 Gun or actress	
12 Von Stroheim comedien	66 Prank		
13 Famed architect		DOWN	
14 Hindu musical form	1 Expense		
15 Respond to a Lugal	2 Say it is so		
16 Algen, to Mullies	3 Middle: Prefix		
17 Chem. rover	4 Source of perfection		
18 Hardly ever took	5 Levantine garment		
19 Nonshameless	6 Postulate		
20 Slender of red	7 Small valley of Liguria		
21 Corruptible	8 Treachence		
22 Rooster	9 Trachence chocolate comes		
23 Item for a skiff	10 Dame Wendy or Ardu		
	11 Men's tree		
	12 Seven		
	13 Suffix with persist		
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**New York Times, edited by Eugene Malacca.*

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEKL

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TACCH

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BOADUN

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BODLIE

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EUROPE				ASIA				
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW		
	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	
Algeria	24	72	13	55				
Amsterdam	24	72	13	55	Bangkok	31	88	
Athens	24	72	13	55	Bombay	31	88	
Berlin	24	72	13	55	Hong Kong	31	88	
Bombay	24	72	13	55	Kuala Lumpur	31	88	
Buenos Aires	24	72	13	55	New Delhi	31	88	
Brussels	24	72	13	55	Rangoon	31	88	
Cairo	24	72	13	55	Singapore	31	88	
Calcutta	24	72	13	55	Taipei	31	88	
Cardiff	24	72	13	55	Tokyo	31	88	
Chennai	24	72	13	55				
Copenhagen	24	72	13	55	<u>AFRICA</u>			
Dublin	24	72	13	55	Aden	39	84	
Edinburgh	24	72	13	55	Algiers	39	84	
Frankfurt	24	72	13	55	Cape Town	39	84	
Geneva	24	72	13	55	Cairo	39	84	
Hamburg	24	72	13	55	Case Town	39	84	
Helsinki	24	72	13	55	Conakry	39	84	
Istanbul	24	72	13	55	Dakar	39	84	
London	24	72	13	55	Harare	39	84	
Luxembourg	24	72	13	55	Johannesburg	39	84	
Madrid	24	72	13	55	Malawi	39	84	
Moscow	24	72	13	55	Nairobi	39	84	
Munich	24	72	13	55	Paris	39	84	
Nairobi	24	72	13	55	Rabat	39	84	
Osaka	24	72	13	55	Reims	39	84	
Paris	24	72	13	55	Rome	39	84	
Prague	24	72	13	55	Sao Paulo	39	84	
Rangoon	24	72	13	55	Seoul	39	84	
Riyadh	24	72	13	55	Shanghai	39	84	
Singapore	24	72	13	55	Sydney	39	84	
Sofia	24	72	13	55	Taipei	39	84	
Tokyo	24	72	13	55	Tel Aviv	39	84	
Vienna	24	72	13	55				
Zurich	24	72	13	55				
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>				<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
Amman	32	78	19	64	Atlanta	37	83	
Bahrain	32	78	19	64	Boston	37	83	
Bombay	32	78	19	64	Chicago	37	83	
Buenos Aires	32	78	19	64	Dallas	37	83	
Calcutta	32	78	19	64	Detroit	37	83	
Cairo	32	78	19	64	Honolulu	37	83	
Cardiff	32	78	19	64	Los Angeles	37	83	
Chennai	32	78	19	64	Miami	37	83	
Copenhagen	32	78	19	64	Minneapolis	37	83	
Dublin	32	78	19	64	Montreal	37	83	
Edinburgh	32	78	19	64	New York	37	83	
Frankfurt	32	78	19	64	San Francisco	37	83	
Geneva	32	78	19	64	Seattle	37	83	
Hamburg	32	78	19	64	Tampa	37	83	
Helsinki	32	78	19	64	Washington	37	83	
Istanbul	32	78	19	64				
London	32	78	19	64				
Luxembourg	32	78	19	64				
Madrid	32	78	19	64				
Moscow	32	78	19	64				
Munich	32	78	19	64				
Nairobi	32	78	19	64				

OCEANIA		San Francisco		26 79 14 57 fr	
uckland	14 57 12 54 fr	Seattle	24 75 11 52 fr		
dney	16 67 8 43 fr	Washington	22 90 21 70 a		

cl—cloudy; fo—foggy; fr—fair; h—hail; o—overcast; pc—partly cloudy;
r—rain; sh—showers; sn—snow; st—stormy

Other Markets

[illegible]

Japan's Trade Chief

Urges More Imports

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's new minister of international trade and industry, Sosuke Uno, said in an interview published Monday that Japan should increase its imports to ease trade friction.

Mr. Uno, who took on his post on Friday, told Kyodo, the Japanese news agency, that Japan had taken measures to limit exports of certain sensitive products. But, he added, "the main problem now" is

Herald Tribune

Canadian Stock Markets

Toronto		High Level Close Closes		Low Level Close Closes	
4192	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4193	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4194	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4195	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4196	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4197	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4198	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4199	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4200	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4201	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
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4204	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4205	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4206	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4207	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
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4210	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4211	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4212	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4213	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4214	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4215	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4216	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4217	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4218	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4219	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4220	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4221	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
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4225	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4226	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
4227	AMICA Ind	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	M
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75	Innova	\$T9W	20%	18%	\$674	Marko Co
75	Ingate	\$S9W	38	28%	-M	Power Cor
49	Innov Gas	\$T9S	15	15%		Rollins
49	Jahr Pipe	\$Z9W	29%	28%	\$232	Robert Rom
49	Jenacke	\$T9W	11%	11%	2145	Roy Trach
49	Korn Kott	S	23	23%	100	Skyline A
16	Kerr Adv	\$T9W	30	28%		Total Sale
16	Kerr Adv	\$T9W	10%	19%	+4	
49	Lobart A	\$41V	41%	41%	Y	
49	Lo-Min	\$4P4	44%	44%	%	

Exerc. 10

[illegible]

04. 704 204-24

76	2134	2234	-
76	1814	1834	+ 16
76	1734	1734	-
76	1234	1234	+ 16
76	1772	1714	-
76	834	834	+ 16
76	2334	23	- 16
76	35	25	-
76	2874	2872	- 16

LAST shown

SPORTS

Arnoux, Starting at the Pole, Takes Canadian Grand Prix

The Associated Press
MONTREAL — René Arnoux had to restrain himself and his turbocharged Ferrari over the last 10 laps of Sunday's Canadian Grand Prix, a difficult situation for the usually hard-charging Formula One racer.

But he was able to rein in both his emotions and his blood-red car on the way to a runaway victory — his first since moving from the Renault team to Ferrari at the start of this season.

"For me, the last 10 laps were the most difficult," the French driver explained. "I was able to keep the 34-year-old driver known as a tiger on the track in both qualifying and in the races slugged and laughed, saying, 'You know, I have to slow down.'"

Arnoux, who started from the pole and led all the way except the laps during and just after a fast mid-race pit stop, still beat second-place Eddie Cheever of the United States across the finish line by a distance of 42.029 seconds.

"When you draw the pole, you're ahead right away," Arnoux said. "You just have to get a good start and hope things go well. The only thing you have to worry about is the pit stops, they can really ruin a race for you."

Arnoux's Ferrari teammate, Patrick Tambay of France, was third, followed by Keke Rosberg of Finland in a non-turbobcharged Williams.

For Cheever, who took Arnoux's spot on the Renault team, that equaled his best previous Formula One finish. He was second last year in Detroit. Cheever leaped past Riccardo Patrese's Brabham to secure second place when the Italian developed motor troubles.

"It was difficult to pass him," said Cheever, who grew up in Italy. "I was right behind him and I knew if I let up, he would pull ahead. So I took a risk and did what I intended to do."

"I was not very lucky before this race," said Arnoux, whose best previous finishes this season were thirds at Long Beach, California, and in San Marino. "I'm very happy my car is good."

Alain Prost of France in the other turbocharged Renault was fifth, a lap behind the leaders, and John Watson of Northern Ireland, who again came from far behind to finish in the points, was sixth. Watson started 20th.

The Belgian rookie Thierry Boutsen, driving an Arrows race car, finished 11th.

Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Cleveland	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Detroit	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Baltimore	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Seattle	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Los Angeles	8-0 (1st 5-0)
San Francisco	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Chicago	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Minnesota	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Philadelphia	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Pittsburgh	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Washington	8-0 (1st 5-0)
California	8-0 (1st 5-0)
San Diego	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Colorado	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Arizona	8-0 (1st 5-0)
San Jose	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Seattle	8-0 (1st 5-0)
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Colorado	8-0 (1st 5-0)
Arizona	8-0 (1st 5-0)
San Jose	8-0 (1st 5-0)

Red Sox 7, Orioles 6
In Boston, Wade Boggs drew a bases-loaded walk from Tippy Martinez with two out in the ninth inning, enabling the Red Sox to snap a seven-game losing streak with a 7-6 victory over Baltimore.

White Sox 12, A's 10
In Anaheim, California, Willie Upshaw, Ernie Whit and Barry Bonnell drove in 15th-inning runs to lift the Blue Jays to a 6-5 victory over the White Sox.

Blue Jays 6, Angels 5
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was seventh for the second straight race.

It was the fifth Formula One victory for Arnoux, but his first since the Italian Grand Prix last September.

The start of the race was delayed 45 minutes because of a regional power failure, which temporarily cut electricity to the 2.74-mile (4.41-kilometer) circuit on Notre Dame Island in the St. Lawrence River near the center of Montreal.

When the 26-car field finally got the green light, Arnoux roared into the first turn at the front and stayed there for most of the 70-lap, 191.80-mile event.

The only time he dropped out of the top spot was during a series of pit stops for gas and tires.

Arnoux ducked into the pits while holding an 11:03-second lead on Patrese after 34 laps. Patrese led laps 35 through 37 before he pitted, giving the top spot up to Tambay on lap 38.

Tambay came into the pits the next time around and that put Arnoux back in the lead for good.

Leading Patrese — who dropped out of the race with gearbox problems while running fifth on lap 58 — by 11.424 seconds. Patrese wound up 12th. Eleven cars were running at the end of the race.

The suddenly-popular strategy of starting the race with soft tires and a half-full gas tank to lighten the car will become obsolete next season when a rule against refueling during the race goes into effect.

Arnoux's victory came on a tight, demanding 17-turn circuit named for the late Canadian Formula One star Gilles Villeneuve, who won this race in 1978.

Prost's two points for fifth place helped him retain his lead in the

world championship standings. He moved three points ahead of Tambay and Nelson Piquet of Brazil, last year's Canadian Grand Prix winner whose Brabham dropped out with a broken throttle cable on the 16th lap.

Rosberg, the defending world driving champion, remained fourth in the standings with 25 points, followed by Arnoux with 17 and Watson with 16.

Ferrari moved into a tie with Renault for the lead in the constructors' championship, both with 44 points.

There were only a few minor bumping incidents and spins. No injuries were reported in the race, which in 1982 claimed the life of Riccardo Patrese in a crash at the starting line.

The crowd, estimated at more than 60,000, was treated to a hot, sunny day at an event that has traditionally been marred by wet or cold weather.

CANADIAN GRAND PRIX
1. René Arnoux, France, Ferrari, 1:48:27.28.
2. Eddie Cheever, United States, Renault.
3. Patrick Tambay, France, Ferrari.
4. Keke Rosberg, Finland, Williams.
5. Alain Prost, France, Renault, 69 laps.
6. John Watson, Northern Ireland, McLaren, 69 laps.
7. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Arrows, 69 laps.
8. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Tyrrell, 68 laps.
9. Danny Sullivan, United States, Tyrrell, 68 laps.
10. Manfred Winkelhock, West Germany, ATS-BMW, 67 laps.
11. Mauro Baldi, Italy, Alfa Romeo, 67 laps.

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3. Rosberg, 25.
4. Watson, 16.
5. Villeneuve, 16.
6. Cheever, 14.
7. Nelson Piquet, 13.
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18. Nelson Piquet, 13

